



US010933143B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Mehta et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,933,143 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Mar. 2, 2021**

(54) **MODIFIED RELEASE FORMULATIONS
CONTAINING DRUG-ION EXCHANGE
RESIN COMPLEXES**

(71) Applicant: **Tris Pharma, Inc.**, Monmouth
Junction, NJ (US)

(72) Inventors: **Ketan Mehta**, Cranbury, NJ (US);
Yu-Hsing Tu, West Windsor, NJ (US)

(73) Assignee: **TRIS PHARMA, INC.**, Monmouth
Junction, NJ (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **16/719,121**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 18, 2019**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2020/0121797 A1 Apr. 23, 2020

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/241,287, filed on
Jan. 7, 2019, which is a continuation of application
No. 15/383,474, filed on Dec. 19, 2016, now Pat. No.
10,172,958, which is a continuation of application
No. 14/508,613, filed on Oct. 7, 2014, now Pat. No.
9,522,191, which is a continuation of application No.
14/155,410, filed on Jan. 15, 2014, now Pat. No.
8,883,217, which is a continuation of application No.
14/065,842, filed on Oct. 29, 2013, now Pat. No.
8,747,902, which is a continuation of application No.
14/044,105, filed on Oct. 2, 2013, now Pat. No.

(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61K 47/58 (2017.01)
A61K 31/135 (2006.01)
A61K 31/137 (2006.01)
A61K 31/155 (2006.01)
A61K 31/192 (2006.01)
A61K 31/216 (2006.01)
A61K 31/485 (2006.01)
A61K 9/00 (2006.01)
A61K 9/10 (2006.01)
A61K 9/16 (2006.01)
A61K 9/20 (2006.01)
A61K 47/69 (2017.01)
A61K 9/50 (2006.01)
A61K 31/4458 (2006.01)
A61K 9/14 (2006.01)
A61K 31/4402 (2006.01)
A61K 47/32 (2006.01)
A61K 31/24 (2006.01)
A61K 9/48 (2006.01)
A61K 47/14 (2017.01)
A61K 45/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61K 47/585** (2017.08); **A61K 9/0053**
(2013.01); **A61K 9/0056** (2013.01); **A61K**
9/0095 (2013.01); **A61K 9/10** (2013.01); **A61K**
9/14 (2013.01); **A61K 9/167** (2013.01); **A61K**
9/1635 (2013.01); **A61K 9/1664** (2013.01);
A61K 9/2013 (2013.01); **A61K 9/2027**
(2013.01); **A61K 9/2031** (2013.01); **A61K**
9/2077 (2013.01); **A61K 9/2081** (2013.01);
A61K 9/4866 (2013.01); **A61K 9/5021**
(2013.01); **A61K 9/5026** (2013.01); **A61K**
31/135 (2013.01); **A61K 31/137** (2013.01);
A61K 31/155 (2013.01); **A61K 31/192**
(2013.01); **A61K 31/216** (2013.01); **A61K**
31/24 (2013.01); **A61K 31/4402** (2013.01);
A61K 31/4458 (2013.01); **A61K 31/485**
(2013.01); **A61K 45/06** (2013.01); **A61K 47/14**
(2013.01); **A61K 47/32** (2013.01); **A61K**
47/6921 (2017.08); **A61K 47/6927** (2017.08);
A61K 47/6933 (2017.08)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,099,402 A 11/1937 Keller
2,507,631 A 5/1950 Hartmann
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

BE 729827 9/1969
CN 1179450 4/1998
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

US 7,431,994 B1, 10/2008, Mehta (withdrawn)
Dashevsky, International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 279, 2004 (Year:
2004).*

Active Ingredients, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas,
pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/deliquescence.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
Amberlite IRP and Duolite AP143 Applications Reference List,
Rohm Haas Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, www.rohmhaas.
com (Dec. 1, 2004).

Amberlite IRP and Duolite AP143 Ion Exchange Resins Bulk
Pharmaceutical Chemicals for Finished Dosage Forms, pp. 1-2,
Healthcare Website/release_refl.htm (Feb. 2, 2006).

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Susan T Tran

Assistant Examiner — William Craigo

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Howson and Howson
LLP; Cathy Kodroff; Egon Berg

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An aqueous liquid suspension containing a coated drug-ion
exchange resin complex comprising a core composed of an
amphetamine complexed with a pharmaceutically accept-
able ion-exchange resin and an uncoated amphetamine-ion
exchange resin complex is provided. The coated amphet-
amine-ion exchange resin complex is in admixture with a
polymer to form a matrix. Methods of making the coated
complex and the liquid suspension are described.

22 Claims, No Drawings

Related U.S. Application Data

8,790,700, which is a continuation of application No. 13/746,654, filed on Jan. 22, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,597,684, which is a continuation of application No. 13/666,424, filed on Nov. 1, 2012, now Pat. No. 8,491,935, which is a continuation of application No. 12/722,857, filed on Mar. 12, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,337,890, which is a continuation of application No. 11/724,966, filed on Mar. 15, 2007, now Pat. No. 8,062,667.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/783,181, filed on Mar. 16, 2006.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,809,918 A	10/1957	Hermelin	6,551,617 B1	4/2003	Corbo
2,830,933 A	4/1958	Bouchard	6,551,620 B2	4/2003	Otterbeck
2,957,880 A	10/1960	Rudolf	6,555,136 B2	4/2003	Midha
2,990,332 A	6/1961	Keating	6,605,300 B1	8/2003	Burnside
3,048,526 A	8/1962	Boswell	6,627,635 B2	9/2003	Palermo
3,138,525 A	6/1964	Koff	6,635,284 B2	10/2003	Mehta
3,365,365 A	1/1968	Butler	6,667,058 B1	12/2003	Goede
3,499,960 A	3/1970	Macek	6,670,058 B2	12/2003	Murador
3,594,470 A	7/1971	Borodkin	6,673,367 B1	1/2004	Goldenheim
4,221,778 A	9/1980	Raghunathan	6,696,088 B2	2/2004	Oshlack
4,459,278 A	7/1984	Porter	6,730,325 B2	5/2004	Devane
4,619,934 A	10/1986	Sunshine	6,913,768 B2	7/2005	Couch
4,752,470 A	6/1988	Mehta et al.	6,919,373 B1	7/2005	Lam
4,762,709 A	8/1988	Sheumaker	6,939,029 B1	9/2005	Stahel
4,775,536 A	10/1988	Patell	6,974,591 B2	12/2005	Kendrup
4,794,001 A	12/1988	Mehta	7,067,116 B1	6/2006	Bess
4,808,411 A	2/1989	Fu	7,070,806 B2	7/2006	Oshlack
4,847,077 A	7/1989	Raghunathan	7,083,808 B2	8/2006	Goldenheim
4,859,461 A	8/1989	Chow	7,115,631 B2	10/2006	Zeitlin
4,876,094 A	10/1989	Benton	7,125,563 B2	10/2006	Kumbhani
4,996,047 A	2/1991	Kelleher	7,144,587 B2	12/2006	Oshlack
4,996,058 A	2/1991	Sinnreich	7,153,497 B2	12/2006	Hughes
4,999,189 A	3/1991	Kogan	7,510,729 B2	3/2009	Kolter
5,071,646 A	12/1991	Malkowska	7,611,730 B2	11/2009	Bartholomaeus
5,156,850 A	10/1992	Wong et al.	7,691,880 B2	4/2010	Herman
5,158,777 A	10/1992	Abramowitz	7,776,917 B2	8/2010	Mickle
5,186,930 A	2/1993	Kogan et al.	7,906,145 B2	3/2011	Castan
5,273,760 A	12/1993	Oshlack	8,062,667 B2	11/2011	Mehta
5,275,820 A	1/1994	Chang	8,202,537 B2	6/2012	Mehta
5,286,493 A	2/1994	Oshlack	8,202,542 B1	6/2012	Mehta
5,296,236 A	3/1994	Santus	8,287,848 B2	10/2012	Mehta
5,368,852 A	11/1994	Umemoto	8,287,903 B2	10/2012	Mehta
5,374,659 A	12/1994	Gowan, Jr.	8,337,890 B2	12/2012	Mehta
5,409,907 A	4/1995	Blase	8,343,546 B2	1/2013	Hall
5,580,578 A	12/1996	Oshlack	8,465,765 B2	6/2013	Mehta
5,837,284 A	11/1998	Mehta	8,491,935 B2	7/2013	Mehta
5,874,090 A	2/1999	Baker	8,512,688 B2	8/2013	Mehta
5,908,850 A	6/1999	Zeitlin	8,563,033 B1	10/2013	Mehta et al.
5,968,551 A	10/1999	Oshlack	8,597,684 B2	12/2013	Mehta
5,980,088 A	11/1999	Iwasaki	8,709,491 B2	4/2014	Tengler
5,980,882 A	11/1999	Eichman	8,747,902 B2	6/2014	Mehta
6,001,392 A	12/1999	Wen	8,778,390 B2	7/2014	Mehta
6,046,277 A	4/2000	Kolter	8,790,700 B2	7/2014	Mehta
6,066,334 A	5/2000	Kolter	9,295,642 B2	3/2016	Tu
6,217,904 B1	4/2001	Midha	9,522,191 B2	12/2016	Mehta et al.
6,228,398 B1	5/2001	Devane	10,172,958 B2	1/2019	Mehta et al.
6,228,863 B1	5/2001	Palermo	2001/0038852 A1	11/2001	Kolter
6,231,936 B1	5/2001	Kozimor	2001/0038853 A1	11/2001	Kolter
6,322,819 B1	11/2001	Burnside	2002/0156133 A1	10/2002	Bartholomaeus
6,326,027 B1	12/2001	Miller	2003/0004177 A1	1/2003	Kao
6,344,215 B1	2/2002	Bettman	2003/0099711 A1*	5/2003	Meadows A61K 31/485 424/474
6,355,656 B1	3/2002	Zeitlin	2004/0052849 A1	3/2004	O'hare
6,358,525 B1	3/2002	Guo et al.	2004/0059002 A1	3/2004	Couch
6,419,954 B1	7/2002	Chu	2004/0096501 A1	5/2004	Vaya
6,419,960 B1	7/2002	Krishnamurthy	2004/0126428 A1	7/2004	Hughes
6,432,440 B1	8/2002	Watts	2004/0131680 A1	7/2004	Goldenheim et al.
6,436,430 B1	8/2002	Mulye	2004/0220277 A1	11/2004	Couch
6,528,530 B2	3/2003	Zeitlin	2004/0228830 A1	11/2004	Hirsh
			2004/0259809 A1	12/2004	Gonzales
			2005/0003005 A1	1/2005	Shimizu
			2005/0013792 A1	1/2005	Hollenbeck
			2005/0013857 A1	1/2005	Fu
			2005/0019393 A1	1/2005	Augsburger
			2005/0036977 A1	2/2005	Gole
			2005/0106246 A1	5/2005	Byrd
			2005/0142097 A1*	6/2005	Thassu A61K 31/785 424/78.12
			2005/0181050 A1*	8/2005	Hirsh A61K 47/585 424/469
			2005/0232986 A1	10/2005	Brown
			2005/0232987 A1	10/2005	Brown
			2005/0265955 A1	12/2005	Raman
			2005/0266032 A1	12/2005	Srinivasan
			2006/0018933 A1	1/2006	Vaya
			2006/0018934 A1	1/2006	Vaya
			2006/0029664 A1	2/2006	Srinivasan
			2006/0057205 A1	3/2006	Srinivasan
			2006/0115529 A1	6/2006	Jeong

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2006/0134148	A1	6/2006	Hollenbeck
2006/0134207	A1	6/2006	Srinivasan
2006/0135777	A1	6/2006	Trafelet
2006/0193877	A1	8/2006	Tengler
2006/0204587	A1	9/2006	Kolter
2006/0240128	A1	10/2006	Schlagheck
2006/0263431	A1	11/2006	Maloney
2006/0286174	A1	12/2006	Raman
2007/0059270	A1	3/2007	Hall
2007/0092553	A1	4/2007	Tengler
2007/0140983	A1	6/2007	Hall
2007/0148239	A1	6/2007	Hall
2007/0215511	A1	9/2007	Mehta
2007/0218140	A1	9/2007	Tanabe
2007/0264323	A1	11/2007	Shojaei
2008/0118570	A1	5/2008	Liu
2008/0118571	A1	5/2008	Lee
2008/0260845	A1	10/2008	Thassu
2009/0011027	A1	1/2009	Pathak
2009/0176884	A1	7/2009	Dickerson
2010/0104621	A1	4/2010	Waldo
2010/0166858	A1	7/2010	Mehta
2010/0260844	A1	10/2010	Scicinski
2012/0015030	A1	1/2012	Mehta
2012/0135077	A1	5/2012	Mehta
2012/0148672	A1	6/2012	Mehta
2013/0004452	A1	1/2013	Mehta
2013/0004571	A1	1/2013	Mehta
2013/0136797	A1	5/2013	Mehta
2013/0236554	A1	9/2013	Tengler
2013/0243869	A1	9/2013	Tengler
2013/0243871	A1	9/2013	Tengler
2014/0023705	A1	1/2014	Tengler
2014/0030348	A1	1/2014	Tengler
2014/0033806	A1	2/2014	McMahen
2014/0037728	A1	2/2014	Tengler
2014/0050796	A1	2/2014	Tengler
2014/0093578	A1	4/2014	Mehta
2014/0100249	A1	4/2014	Sears et al.
2014/0127306	A1	5/2014	Mehta
2014/0287038	A1	9/2014	Mehta
2014/0287041	A1	9/2014	Tu
2015/0182469	A1	7/2015	Mehta
2016/0143846	A1	5/2016	Tu
2016/0143854	A1	5/2016	Tu

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	2 246 037	4/1974
EP	0294103	12/1988
EP	0367746	5/1990
EP	0565301	10/1993
EP	0943341	9/1999
EP	1186293	3/2002
EP	1240897	9/2002
EP	1429728	6/2004
GB	1358 001	6/1974
JP	01-287270	7/1990
JP	H02-17912	7/1990
JP	05-279246	10/1993
JP	H05-279247	10/1993
JP	2003-528910	9/2003
JP	2005-528910	9/2005
JP	2005-306778	11/2005
WO	WO-1998/014168	4/1988
WO	WO-1993-012773	12/1991
WO	WO-92/11871	7/1992
WO	WO-98/27961	7/1998
WO	WO-00/40224	7/2000
WO	WO-01/70194	9/2001
WO	WO-2001/74336	10/2001
WO	WO-03/020242	3/2003
WO	WO-2004/028267	4/2004
WO	WO-2004/060357	7/2004
WO	WO-2004/067039	8/2004

WO	WO-2004/071501	8/2004
WO	WO 2005/102269	11/2005
WO	WO-2005/117843	12/2005
WO	WO-2006/022996	3/2006
WO	WO-2006/061700	6/2006
WO	WO-2006/093938	9/2006
WO	WO-2006/101536	9/2006
WO	WO-2006/135362	12/2006
WO	WO-2007/000779	1/2007
WO	WO-2007/001300	1/2007
WO	WO-2007/109104	9/2007
WO	WO2008/064163	5/2008
WO	WO-2010/080787	7/2010
WO	WO 2013/003622	1/2013

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Amberlite IRP and Duolite AP Ion Exchange Resins, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/formulations_products.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).

Amberlite IRP64 Pharmaceutical Grade Cation Exchange Resin, Product Data Sheet, pp. 1-3 (Sep. 2004).

Amberlite IRP69 Pharmaceutical Grade, 54OES (Feb. 2006).

Amberlite IRP69 Pharmaceutical Grade Cation Exchange Resin, Product Data Sheet, pp. 1-4 (Nov. 2004).

Amberlite IRP88 Pharmaceutical Grade Cation Exchange Resin, Product Data Sheet, pp. 1-4 (Nov. 2004).

Quadir, Release Characteristics . . . of selected drugs with a newly developed polyvinyl acetate dispersion, *ExAct*, 13:4 (Dec. 2004).

Andrist, Comparative Psychotomimetic Effects of Stereoisomers of Amphetamine, *Nature*, 234:152-153 (Nov. 19, 1971).

Arnold, Levoamphetamine and Dextroamphetamine: Comparative Efficacy in the Hyperkinetic Syndrome, *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 27:816-822 (Dec. 1972).

Aoyama, Pharmacodynamic Modeling for Change of Locomotor Activity by Methylphenidate in Rats, *Pharmaceutical Research*, 14(11):1601-1606 (Nov. 1997).

BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Contents, Introduction, pp. 1-13, 2004.

BASF, A New Sustained Release Excipient, *ExAct*, 3: 2 (Nov. 1999).

BASF Pharma Solutions: Excipients by Trademark, Kollicoat®, BASF website, www.pharma-solutions.basf.com, pp. 1-3 (Dec. 2, 2004).

BASF, Pharmasolutions, Men/PD 130, Correlation of Drug Prevention Through Isolated Films and Coated Dosage forms Based on Kollicoat 30SR, 1999.

BASF, Development of High Functionality Excipients for Immunity and Sustained Release Dos Forms (Sep. 20, 2004).

BASF, Product Catalog (2008).

BASF—Expertise in Health and Nutrition, Sustained Release Excipients, p. 1-13, Kollicoat® SR 30 D, Tackiness of Films as a Function of Type and Concentration of Plasticizer (2007).

Bordawekar, Evaluation of Polyvinyl Acetate Dispersion as a Sustained Release Polymer for Tablets, *Drug Delivery*, 13(2):121-131 (Mar. and Apr. 2006).

Bordawekar, Evaluation of Kollicoat® SR 30D as a Sustained Release Polymer Dispersion, BASF Corporation, University of Rhode Island, p. 25, AAPS Poster (2002).

Borodkin, Polycarboxylic Avid Ion-Exchange Resin Adsorbates for Taste Coverage in Chewable Tablets, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Science* 60(10):1523-1527 (Oct. 1971).

Childress, The Single-Dose Pharmacokinetics of NWP06, a Novel Extended-Release Methylphenidate Oral Suspension, *Postgraduate Medicine*, 122(5):35-41 (Sep. 2010).

Dashevsky, Compression of Pellets Coated with Various Aqueous Polymer Dispersions, *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 279(1-2):19-26 (Jul. 26, 2004).

Dashevsky, Physicochemical and Release Properties of Pellets Coated with Kollicoat SR 30 D, a New Aqueous Polyvinyl Acetate Dispersion for Extended Release, *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 290(1-2):15-23 (Feb. 16, 2005; E-publication: Jan. 6, 2005).

Degussa, Creating Essentials, Specifications and Test Methods for Eudragit® NE 30 D, p. 1-4 (Sep. 2004).

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Deliquescent Drugs, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/deliquescence.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Dissolution Enhancement of Poorly Soluble Drugs, Rohm Haas Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, pp. 1, www.rohmhaas.com (Dec. 1, 2004).
- Draganoiu, Evaluation of the New Polyvinylacetate/Povidone Excipient for Matrix Sustained Release Dosage Forms, *Pharm. Ind.*, 63:624-629 (2001).
- Duolite AP143/1093 Pharmaceutical Grade Anion Exchange Resin, Product Data Sheet, pp. 1-3 (Nov. 2004).
- Eliminating Polymorphism, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/polymorph.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- El-Samaligy, Formulation and Evaluation of Sustained-Release Dextromethorphan Resinate Syrup, *Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 37(1-6):509-519 (1996).
- Erdmann, Coating of Different Drugs with Optimized Kollicoat EMM 30 D Coatings, BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Proceedings of the 26th CRS symposium (Jun. 1999), 6313.
- Extended Release, RohmHaas Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, p. 1, Rohm and Haas website, www.rohmhaas.com (Feb. 9, 2005).
- Generic Drug Formulations with Kollicoat® SR 30 D and Kolli-don® SR, pp. 1-51, BASF (1999).
- Generic Drug Formulations, MEF/EP076 (2007).
- Guide—Choosing the Right Functional Polymer, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/guide.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Haddish-Berhane, Modeling Film-Coat Non-Uniformity in Polymer Coated Pellets: A Stochastic Approach, *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 12; 323(1-2):64-71 (Oct. 2006; E-publication Jun. 6, 2006).
- Hossel, *Cosmetics and Toiletries*, 111(8):73 (1976).
- Hughes, New Uses of Ion Exchange Resins in Pharmaceutical Formulation, Rohm Haas (2004).
- Ichikawa, Use of Ion-Exchange Resins to Prepare 100 μ m-Sized Microcapsules with Prolonged Drug-Release by the Wurster Process, *International Journal of Pharmaceutics* 216:67-76 (Mar. 2001).
- Ion Exchange Resins, GB/US (Jan. 2004).
- Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, Frequently Asked Questions, pp. 1-3, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/gaq_print.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Improved Dissolution of Poorly Soluble Drugs References, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/Poor_Solubility_refl.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Kollicoat SR30D, Technical Information (Jan. 2004, Supersedes Jun. 1999) BASF, MEF/EP 073.
- Kollicoat SR30D, Technical Information, Bulletin, MEV96 (Jun. 1999).
- Kollicoat SR30D, Technical Information, ME36(e), pp. 1-14 (Jun. 1999).
- Kollicoat SR30D, Technical Information, MEMP30(e)-01, pp. 1-13 (Jan. 2004).
- Kollicoat®—Film-Coating Technology by BASF, www.pharmasolutions.basf.com, BASF—Expertise in Health and Nutrition, pp. 13 (Dec. 2, 2004).
- Kollicoat® SR 30 D, Polyvinyl Acetate Dispersion for Sustained-Release Pharmaceutical Formulations, Technical Information, BASF (Jun. 1999).
- Kollicoat® SR 30 D, Tackiness of Films as a Function of Type and concentration of Plasticizer, BASF—Expertise in Health and Nutrition (Dec. 2007).
- Kolter, BASF, *ExAct*, 5:1-5 (Oct. 2000).
- Kolter, Coated Drug Delivery Systems Based on Kollicoat® SR 30D, BASF, MEF/EP073 (Spring/Summer 2004).
- Kolter, Influence of Additives on the Properties of Films and coated Dosage Forms, BASF *ExAct*, 5:4 (Oct. 2000).
- Kolter, Influence of plasticizers on the Physico-Chemical Properties of Kollicoat® SR 30 D-Films, BASF Aktiengesellschaft (Spring/Summer 2004).
- Kolter, Kollicoat® SR 30 D A New Sustained Release Excipient, BASF AG, p. 1 (Nov. 1999).
- Kolter, Kollicoat® SR 30 D, Coated Drug Delivery Systems, *ExAct*, 11:3 (Oct. 2003).
- Markowitz, Advances in the Pharmacotherapy of Attention-Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder: Focus on Methylphenidate Formulations, *Pharmacotherapy*, 23(10):1281-99 (posted Oct. 23, 2003).
- Mies, BASF, Pharmasolutions, MEMPD 130, Correlation of Drug Permeation Through Isolated Films and Coated Dosage Forms Based on Kollicoat 30SR D/IR, 2004 AAPS Annual Meeting and Exposition (Nov. 7-11, 2004).
- Nisar-Ur-Rahman, Differential Scanning Calorimetry and Surface Morphology Studies on Coated Pellets using Aqueous Dispersions, *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18(2):19-23 (Apr. 2005).
- Novartis Consumer Health in Canada, DELSYM, www.Novartisconsumerhealth.ca/en/products/delsym.shtml (2003).
- Nicotine, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/nicotin.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Pearnchob, Coating with Extended Release, *ExAct*, 12:2-5 (Jun. 2004).
- Product Literature, Concerta®, (methylphenidate HCl) Extended-release Tablets, (revised Nov. 2010).
- Product Literature, Daytrana™ (methylphenidate transdermal system) (revised Dec. 2009).
- Product Literature, Focalin™ XR (dexmethylphenidate hydrochloride) extended-release capsules, Novartis Consumer Health, 2004.
- Product Literature, Once Daily Metadate CD™ (methylphenidate HCl, USP) Extended-Release Capsules (Feb. 2007).
- Product Literature, Ritalin® hydrochloride methylphenidate hydrochloride tablets USP and Ritalin-SR® methylphenidate hydrochloride USP sustained-release tablets (revised Dec. 2010).
- Polymorphism References, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/polymorph_references.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Publications—Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/publications.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Quadir, FDA Excipient Workshop, Development of High Functionality Excipients for Immediate and Sustained Release Dosage Forms (Sep. 20, 2004).
- Raghunathan, Sustained-release Drug Delivery System 1: Coated ion-exchange Resin System for Phenylpropanolamine and Other Drugs, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Science*, 70:379-384 (Apr. 1981).
- Reduced Abuse Formulations, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/reduced_Abuse.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Robinson, Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems, *Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences, A Series of Textbooks and Monographs*, vols. 1-6, pp. 130-210, by Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York and Basel (1978).
- Rowe, Materials Used in the Film Coating of Oral Dosage Forms, *Critical Reports in Applied Chemistry*, 6:1-16 (1984).
- Sawicki, Compressibility of Floating Pellets with Verapamil Hydrochloride Coated with Dispersion Kollicoat SR 30 D, *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics*, 60(1):153-8 (May 2005; E-publication: Jan. 8, 2005).
- Jeong, Drug Release Properties of Polymer Coated Ion-Exchange Resin Complexes: Experimental and Theoretical Evaluation, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, pp. 1-15 (Apr. 2006).
- Jeong, Development of Sustained Release Fast-melting Tablets Using Ion Exchange Resin Complexes (accepted Nov. 29, 2005), Dissertations Submitted to Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Indiana, UMI #3210729.
- Jeong, Evaluation of Drug Release Properties from Polymer Coated Drug/Ion-Exchange Resin Complexes Using Mathematical Simulation and Their Application into Sustained Oral Drug Delivery, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Kansas, Abstract (Jun. 16-18, 2005), pp. 92-105, 114, 141, 169 (Dec. 2005).
- Shao, Drug Release Form Kollicoat SR 30D—Coated Nonpareil Beads: Evaluation of Coating Level, Plasticizer Type, and Curing Condition, pp. 1-9, *PharmSci Tech*, 3(2):article 15 (Jun. 2002).
- Shao, Effects of Formulation Variables and Post-Compression Curing on Drug Release from a New Sustained-Release Matrix Material: Polyvinylacetate-Povidone, *Pharmaceutical Development and Technology*, 6(2):247-254 (2001).

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Strübing, Mechanistic Analysis of Drug Release From Tablets with Membrane Controlled Drug Delivery, *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics*, 66(1):113-9 (Apr. 2007; E-publication: Sep. 28, 2006).
- Swarbrick, *Suspensions in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 20th Edition, ed. Gennaro, Lippincott, 2000, pp. 316-323.
- Tablet Disintegrate, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/deliquescence/htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Taste Masking, Ion Exchange Resins—Healthcare, Rohm Haas, pp. 1, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/tastemaking.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Taste Masking References, www.F:/Heathcare_Website/taste_refl.htm (Feb. 9, 2006).
- Voskoboinikova, Drug Synthesis Methods and Manufacturing Technology, *Modern Auxiliary Substances in Tablet Production: Use of High-Molecular-Weight Compounds for the Development of New Medicinal Forms and Optimization of Technological Processes*, *Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal*, 39(1):22-28 (Jan. 2005).
- Ahmann, Placebo-Controlled Evaluation of Amphetamine Mixture—Dextroamphetamine Salts and Amphetamine Salts (Adderall): Efficacy Rate and Side Effects, *Pediatrics*, 1:1-11 (Jan. 2001).
- Prabhu, Comparison of Dissolution Profiles for Sustained Release Resinates of BCS Class 1 Drugs Using USP Apparatus 2 and 4: A Technical Note, *AAPS PharmSciTech*, 9(3):769-773 (Sep. 2008).
- Adderall® Product Insert, revised Mar. 2007 and Adderall XR® Product Insert (revised Dec. 2013).
- Hinsvark, The oral bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of soluble and resin-bound forms of amphetamine and phentermine in man, *Journal of Pharma and BioPharma*, 1(4):319-328 (Aug. 1973).
- Hadzija, Determination of Hydrocodone in Tussion® Extended-Release Suspension by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), *Journal of Forensic Science*, 41(5):878-880 (Sep. 1996).
- Physician's Desk Reference: Adderall, 51st Ed. (1997).
- Lehmann, Coating of Multiparticulates Using Polymeric Solutions, Formulations and Process Considerations, *Multiparticulate Oral Drug Delivery*, Ghebre-Sellassie, Ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., NY, 1994.
- Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th Ed., vol. II, pp. 1653-1658 (1995).
- Lin, Bioavailability of d-pseudoephedrine and azatadine from a repeat action tablet formulation, *Journal of International Medical Research*, 10(2):122-125 (1982).
- Lin, Comparative bioavailability of d-pseudoephedrine from a conventional d-pseudoephedrine sulfate tablet and from a repeat action tablet, *Journal of International Medical Research* 10(2):126-128 (1982).
- Lasser, Comparative Efficacy and Safety of Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate and Mixed Amphetamine Salts Extended Release in Adults with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, *Primary Psychiatry*, 17(9):44-54 (2010).
- FDA Guidance for Industry, SUPAC-MR: Modified Release Solid Oral Dosage Forms. Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls; In Vitro Dissolution Testing and In Vitro Bioequivalence Documentation, pp. 1-36 (Sep. 1997).
- The United States Pharmacopeia 23, National Formulary 18, pp. 1791-1799 (1995).
- Center of Drug Evaluation and Research, Guidance for Industry: Statistical Approaches to Establishing Bioequivalence, pp. 1-45 (Jan. 2001).
- Remington: *Pharmaceutical Science*, 15th Ed., pp. 1618, 1625-1626 (1975).
- FDA Guidance for Industry: Specifications: Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria for New Veterinary Drug Substances and New Medicinal Products: Chemical Substances, pp. 1-35 (Jun. 14, 2006).
- Biederman, "New Generation Long-Acting Stimulants for the Treatment of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder", *Medscape Psychiatry*, vol. 8(2), Nov. 2003.
- Cascade et al., "Short-Acting Versus Long-Acting Medications for the Treatment of ADHD", *Psychiatry*, vol. 5(8):24-27, Aug. 2008.
- Chavez et al., "An Update on Central Nervous System Stimulant Formulations in Children and Adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder", *The Annals of Pharmacotherapy*, vol. 43(6):1084-1095, Jun. 2009.
- Concerta®, *Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Reviews*, App. No. 21-121, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Jun. 2000.
- Concerta®, *Medical Reviews*, App. No. 21-121, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Jul. 1999 (completed Mar. 2000).
- Connors et al., *Chemical Stability of Pharmaceuticals: A Handbook for Pharmacists* (2nd Ed.), John Wiley & Sons, pp. 587-589., Jan. 1986.
- Daughton et al., "Review of ADHD Pharmacotherapies: Advantages, Disadvantages, and Clinical Pearls", *J. Am. Acad. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, vol. 48(3):240-248, Mar. 2009.
- Daytrana®, *Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Reviews*, App. No. 21-514, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Jun. 2005.
- Daytrana®, *Medical Reviews*, App. No. 21-514, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Feb. 2006.
- Ermer et al., "Pharmacokinetic Variability of Long-Acting Stimulants in the Treatment of Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder", *CNS Drugs*, vol. 24(12):1009-1025, Dec. 2010.
- Flynn, "Buffers—pH Control within Pharmaceutical Systems", *J. Parenteral Drug Association*, vol. 34(2):139-162, Mar. 1980.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Ritalin® LA", pp. 3104-3106, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Concerta®", pp. 2598-04, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Daytrana®", pp. 3283-3289, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Focalin® XR", pp. 2472-2477, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Metadate Cd®", pp. 3439-3443, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference (60th ed.), "Tussionex®", pp. 3443-3444, Jan. 2010.
- The Physicians' Desk Reference for Non-Prescription Drugs, Dietary Supplements, and Herbs (29th Ed.), "Delsym®", pp. 602-603, Jan. 2008.
- Greenhill et al., "Practice Parameter for the Use of Stimulant Medications in the Treatment of Children, Adolescents, and Adults", *J. Am. Acad. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, vol. 41(2):26S-49S (supplement), Feb. 2002.
- Prince, "Pharmacotherapy of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents: Update on New Stimulant Preparations, Atomoxetine, and Novel Treatments", *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clin N. Am.*, vol. 15:13-50, Jan. 2006.
- Remington, "The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (20th Ed)", pp. 986-994, Jan. 2000.
- Ritalin LA®, *Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Reviews*, App. No. 21-284, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Dec. 2001.
- Ritalin LA®, *Medical Review(s)*, App. No. 21-284, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Nov. 2000.
- Ritalin-LA®, Product Label, Dec. 13, 2013.
- Ritalin-LA® NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated Jun. 5, 2002.
- Ritalin-SR®, Product Label, Dec. 13, 2013.
- Ritalin-SR® NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated May 21, 2004.
- The Pharmacopeia of the United States (25th revision), "Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms", pp. 2213-2225, Nov. 2001.
- Swanson et al., "Comparison of Once-Daily Extended Release methylphenidate Formulations in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in the Laboratory School (The Comacs Study)", *Pediatrics*, vol. 113(3):206-16, Mar. 2004.
- Wigal et al., "Selection of the Optimal Dose Ratio for a Controlled-Delivery Formulation of Methylphenidate", *J. Appl. Research.*, vol. 3:46-63, Oct. 2003.
- Ansel et al. *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems*, 6th Ed. pp. 213-221. Williams & Watkins. 1995.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Pelham et al. Once-a-Day Concerta Methylphenidate Verses Three-Times-Daily Methylphenidate in Laboratory and Natural Settings. *Pediatrics*. vol. 107(6):1-15. Jun. 1, 2001.

Greenhill et al. Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of Modified-Release Methylphenidate in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. *Pediatrics*. vol. 109(3):1-7. Mar. 1, 2002.

Product Literature, Concerta®, (methylphenidate HCl) Extended-release Tablets, rev Nov. 2010.

Codeprex®, Product Label, marketed by UCB, Inc., Jun. 21, 2004.

Methylin® Oral Solution, Product Label, marketed by Mallinckrodt Inc., May 2006.

Methylin® ER, Product Label, marketed by Mallinckrodt Inc., Oct. 2013.

Metadate CD®, Product Label, 2013.

Metadate CD® NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated Feb. 2, 2001.

Quillivant® XR, Highlights of Prescribing Information, Label Revised Dec. 2013.

Quillivant® XR NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated Sep. 27, 2012.

Focalin® XR, Highlights of Prescribing Information, Label Revised Jan. 2012.

Focalin® XR NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated May 26, 2005.

Methylin® ER NDA Approval Letter from the Department of Health and Human Services, dated May 9, 2000.

Gadade, et al, "Preparation and Evaluation of Sustained Release Tablet of Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride Using Carbopol and HPMC", *The Pharma Innovation—Journal*, vol. 2, No. 1, 2013, pp. 20-26—online available at www.thepharmajournal.com.

DeSousa, A and Kalra, G., "Drug Therapy of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Current Trends", *Mens Sana Monogr.* Jan.-Dec. 2012: 10(1): 45-69.

International Search Report dated Oct. 1, 2007 issued in International Patent Application No. PCT/US2007/006572.

International Search Report and the Written Opinion of the International Search Report of International Patent Application No. PCT/US2011/024873 dated Feb. 22, 2012.

European Search Report dated Jan. 20, 2012 and issued in European Patent Application No. 11192711.7, pp. 1-4.

Examination Report dated Feb. 1, 2012 issued in European Patent Application No. 11192711.7, pp. 1-5.

Applicant's Response to Feb. 1, 2012 Examination Report filed for European Patent Application No. 11192711.7, dated Mar. 29, 2012, pp. 1-6.

Intention to Grant dated May 23, 2012 issued in European Patent Application No. 11192711.7, pp. 1-78.

Examination Report dated Nov. 26, 2008 issued in European Patent Application No. 07753217.4, pp. 1-2.

Applicant's Response to Nov. 26, 2008 Examination Report (Rules 161 and 162) filed for European Patent Application No. 07753217.4, dated Dec. 17, 2008, pp. 1-16.

Examination Report (Rules 161 and 162) dated Nov. 22, 2010 issued in European Patent Application No. 07753217.4, pp. 1-4.

Applicant's Response to Nov. 22, 2010 Examination Report issued in European Patent Application No. 07753217.4, dated Mar. 25, 2011, pp. 1-21.

Intention to Grant dated Jul. 1, 2011 issued in European Patent Application No. 07753217.4, pp. 1-74.

English translation of an Office Action dated Aug. 21, 2012 issued in Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-500494, pp. 1-9.

English translation of an Office Action dated Oct. 8, 2013 issued in Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-500494, pp. 1-2.

Correspondence from the agent regarding an Office Action dated Oct. 20, 2010 issued in Israeli Patent Application No. 194042, pp. 1-8.

Applicant's Response and English translation thereof to the Oct. 20, 2010 Office Action issued in Israeli Patent Application No. 194042, dated Apr. 5, 2011, pp. 1-7.

Office Action dated Mar. 18, 2013 issued Canadian Patent Application No. 2,645,855, pp. 1-3.

Applicant's Response to Mar. 18, 2013 Office Action filed for Canadian Patent Application No. 2,645,855, dated Sep. 18, 2013, pp. 1-54.

Office Action dated Dec. 9, 2013 issued Canadian Patent Application No. 2,645,855, pp. 1-12.

Response to Dec. 9, 2013 Office Action filed for Canadian Patent Application No. 2,645,855, dated Jun. 9, 2014, pp. 1-41.

Examination Report dated Mar. 11, 2014 issued in Indian Patent Application No. 8703/DELNP/2008, pp. 1-6.

Response to Mar. 11, 2014 Examination Report filed for Indian Patent Application No. 8703/DELNP/2008, dated Dec. 30, 2014, pp. 1-14.

First Examiner's Report dated Nov. 28, 2011 issued in Australian Patent Application No. 2007227569, pp. 1-3.

Applicant's Response to the Nov. 28, 2011 First Examiner's Report filed for Australian Patent Application No. 2007227569, dated Aug. 5, 2013, pp. 1-30.

Office Action and English translation thereof dated Jan. 28, 2011 issued in Russian Federation Patent Application No. 2008140944, pp. 1-9.

English translation of a First Office Action dated Feb. 6, 2013 issued in Chinese Patent Application No. 201110371263.X, pp. 1-9.

English translation of a Second Office Action dated Oct. 24, 2013 issued in Chinese Patent Application No. 201110371263.X, pp. 1-9.

English translation of a First Office Action dated Apr. 30, 2010 issued in Chinese Patent Application No. 200780009208.8, pp. 1-4.

English translation of a Notification of Grounds of Refusal dated Aug. 25, 2013 issued in Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-7024357, pp. 1-8.

English translation of a Notification of Grounds of Refusal dated Apr. 4, 2014 issued in Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-7024357, pp. 1-6.

Office Action dated Nov. 12, 2009 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-24.

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Nov. 12, 2009 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-26.

Interview Summary dated Mar. 17, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-3.

Applicant's Response to Interview Summary dated Mar. 17, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-9.

Office Action dated Jun. 23, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-14.

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Jun. 23, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-79.

Office Action dated Nov. 26, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-15.

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Nov. 26, 2010 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-91.

Rule 131 Declaration executed by Drs. Mehta and Tu filed Sep. 23, 2010 in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-54.

Rule 132 Declaration executed by Dr. Tu filed May 25, 2011 in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-35.

Rule 132 Declaration executed by Dr. Kibbe filed May 25, 2011 in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-29.

Notice of Allowance dated Aug. 19, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 11/724,966, pp. 1-10.

Office Action dated Dec. 9, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 12/722,857, pp. 1-18.

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Dec. 9, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 12/722,857, pp. 1-19.

Notice of Allowance dated Aug. 30, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 12/722,857, pp. 1-8.

Office Action dated Dec. 9, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,748, pp. 1-65.

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Dec. 9, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,748, pp. 1-38.

Notice of Allowance dated Apr. 27, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,748, pp. 1-16.

Office Action dated Jan. 18, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/666,424, pp. 1-27.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Jan. 18, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/666,424, pp. 1-15.
 Notice of Allowance dated May 17, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/666,424, pp. 1-10.
 Office Action dated Mar. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/746,654, pp. 1-22.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Mar. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/746,654, pp. 1-139.
 Notice of Allowance dated Jul. 31, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/746,654, pp. 1-10.
 Office Action dated Nov. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/044,105, pp. 1-15.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Nov. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/044,105, pp. 1-15.
 Applicant Initiated Interview Summary dated May 13, 2014 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/044,105, p. 1.
 Notice of Allowance dated May 13, 2014 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/044,105, pp. 1-10.
 Office Action dated Dec. 5, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/065,842, pp. 1-18.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Dec. 5, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/065,842, pp. 1-10.
 Notice of Allowance dated Apr. 9, 2014 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/065,842, pp. 1-10.
 Office Action dated Feb. 26, 2014 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/155,410, pp. 1-16.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Feb. 26, 2014 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/155,410, pp. 1-10.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/155,410, dated Jul. 21, 2014, pp. 1-12.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/508,613, dated Mar. 29, 2016, and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/508,613, dated Dec. 23, 2016.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/383,474, dated Jul. 14, 2017 and Response.
 Final Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/383,474, dated Feb. 21, 2018 and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/383,474, dated Nov. 27, 2018.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/735,526, dated Aug. 27, 2015 and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/735,526, dated Oct. 13, 2015.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/735,526, dated Apr. 21, 2016 and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/047,388, dated Dec. 19, 2016.
 Final Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,617, dated Aug. 21, 2017.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,617, dated Sep. 22, 2016 and Response.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,748, dated Sep. 22, 2016 and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,748, dated Apr. 11, 2017.
 Corrected Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,748, dated May 3, 2017.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,786, dated Sep. 22, 2016 and Response.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,786, dated Apr. 10, 2017.
 Corrected Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,786, dated May 3, 2017.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/619,637, dated Jul. 11, 2017.
 Final Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/619,637, dated Nov. 17, 2017 and Response.

Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/619,637, dated Aug. 15, 2018.
 Corrected Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/619,637, dated Sep. 6, 2018.
 Final Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/706,234, dated May 17, 2018.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/706,234, dated Oct. 31, 2017 and Response.
 Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 16/249,415 and Response.
 Office Action issued on related Israeli Patent Application No. 227734, dated Nov. 1, 2016.
 Examination Report dated Sep. 24, 2013 issued in European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, pp. 1-2.
 Applicant's Response to Sep. 24, 2013 Examination Report filed for European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, dated Mar. 10, 2014, pp. 1-17.
 Observations by Third Parties dated Sep. 15, 2014 issued in European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, pp. 1-10.
 Communication dated Sep. 22, 2014 issued in European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, pp. 1-36.
 Applicant's Response to the Sep. 22, 2014 Communication filed for European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, dated Nov. 10, 2014, pp. 1-12.
 Examination Report dated Jul. 21, 2015 issued in European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, pp. 1-5.
 Applicant's Response to the Jul. 21, 2015 Examination Report filed for European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, dated Oct. 27, 2015, pp. 1-39.
 Communication pursuant to Article 94(3) EPC issued on European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, dated Aug. 19, 2016, and Response.
 Intent to Grant issued on European Patent Application No. 11705137.5, dated Oct. 12, 2018.
 Amendment filed for Australian Patent Application No. 2011359405, dated Nov. 25, 2015, pp. 1-30.
 Examination Report dated May 19, 2016 issued on Australian Patent Application No. 2011359405.
 Examination Report dated Feb. 12, 2018, issued on Australian Patent Application No. 2017202955.
 Examination Report issued on Canadian Patent Application No. 2,825,991, dated Feb. 10, 2017.
 Examination Report issued on Canadian Patent Application No. 2,825,991, dated Oct. 2, 2017.
 Office Action dated Dec. 23, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,706, pp. 1-27.
 Applicant's Response Office Action dated Dec. 23, 2011 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,706, pp. 1-127.
 Office Action dated Jun. 15, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,706, pp. 1-19.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Jun. 15, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,706, pp. 1-18.
 Notice of Allowance dated Aug. 13, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/244,706, pp. 1-11.
 Office Action dated Nov. 9, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/611,183, pp. 1-10.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Nov. 9, 2012 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/611,183, dated Jan. 10, 2013, pp. 1-26.
 Rule 132 Declaration executed by Dr. Tu filed Jan. 10, 2013 in U.S. Appl. No. 13/611,183, pp. 1-10.
 Notice of Allowance dated May 10, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/611,183, pp. 1-13.
 Notice of Allowance dated Aug. 2, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 13/905,808, pp. 1-16.
 Office Action dated Nov. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/016,384, pp. 1-12.
 Applicant's Response to the Office Action dated Nov. 21, 2013 issued in U.S. Appl. No. 14/016,384, pp. 1-15.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/016,384, dated May 9, 2014, pp. 1-8.
 Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/299,421, dated Dec. 19, 2014.
 Declaration Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.132 filed for U.S. Appl. No. 14/554,123, dated Mar. 4, 2012.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary filed for U.S. Appl. No. 14/554,123, dated Feb. 6, 2015.

Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/554,123, dated Jan. 7, 2015 and Response.

Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/554,123, dated Apr. 15, 2015.

Corrected Notice of Allowance issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/554,123, dated Apr. 20, 2015.

Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/657,151, dated Apr. 24, 2015 and Response.

Final Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/657,151, dated Sep. 24, 2015 and Response.

Advisory Action and Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/657,151, dated Dec. 15, 2015.

Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/215,276, dated Sep. 25, 2017.

Office Action issued on U.S. Appl. No. 15/244,430, dated Sep. 22, 2017.

Communication Pursuant to Rules 161(1) & 162 EPC, dated Apr. 21, 2015, issued on counterpart European Patent Application No. 13752782.6, pp. 1-6.

Applicant's Response to Apr. 21, 2015 Communication issued on European Patent Application No. 13752782.6, dated Oct. 23, 2015, pp. 1-24.

Examination Report issued on Australian Patent Application No. 2013302657, dated Sep. 8, 2017.

Office Action issued on Canadian Patent Application No. 2,880,456, dated Jul. 9, 2019.

Office Action issued on Israeli Patent Application No. 236847, dated Aug. 10, 2017 and Response.

Non-Final Office Action dated Aug. 1, 2014 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/300,580, pp. 1-7.

Response to Aug. 1, 2014 Office Action filed for U.S. Appl. No. 14/300,580, dated Oct. 17, 2014, pp. 1-14.

Notice of Allowance dated Feb. 11, 2015 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/300,580, pp. 1-7.

Non-Final Office Action dated Apr. 1, 2015 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/624,998, pp. 1-10.

Response to Apr. 1, 2015 Office Action filed for U.S. Appl. No. 14/624,998, dated Jun. 26, 2015, pp. 1-14.

Notice of Allowance dated Sep. 3, 2015 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/624,998, pp. 1-8.

Non-Final Office Action dated Nov. 10, 2015 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/872,226, pp. 1-6.

Response to Nov. 10, 2015 Office Action filed for U.S. Appl. No. 14/872,226, dated Nov. 24, 2015, pp. 1-8.

Notice of Allowance dated Jan. 12, 2016 issued on U.S. Appl. No. 14/872,226, pp. 1-5.

International Search Report and Written Opinion dated Oct. 21, 2013 and issued in International Patent Application No. PCT/US2013/054930, pp. 1-4.

International Search Report and Written Opinion dated Oct. 1, 2007 and issued in International Patent Application No. PCT/US2007/006572, pp. 1-4.

International Search Report and Written Opinion dated Feb. 22, 2012 and issued in International Patent Application No. PCT/US2011/024873, pp. 1-4.

English abstract for Japanese Patent Publication No. 02-172912 dated Jul. 4, 1990, p. 1.

English abstract for Japanese Patent Publication No. 5-279247 dated Dec. 26, 1993, pp. 1-3.

English abstract for Japanese Patent Publication No. 2005-306778 dated Nov. 4, 2005, pp. 1-3.

English abstract for Japanese Patent Publication No. 2003-528910 dated Sep. 30, 2003, p. 1.

Set of claims filed on Mar. 18, 2014 in U.S. Appl. No. 13/844,555, pp. 1-3.

Set of claims filed on May 2, 2014 in U.S. Appl. No. 13/844,537, pp. 1-5.

Set of claims filed on Mar. 18, 2014 in U.S. Appl. No. 13/844,510, pp. 1-3.

Report on the Filing or Determination of an Action Regarding a Patent or Trademark dated Oct. 15, 2014, p. 1.

Declaration Under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.132 filed in U.S. Pat. No. 8,465,768, dated Jul. 16, 2012.

Mehta et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/679,438, filed Apr. 6, 2015, pp. 1-81.

Nelson et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/677,073, filed Apr. 2, 2015, pp. 1-57.

Nelson et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/830,040, filed Aug. 19, 2015, pp. 1-75.

Nelson et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/829,952, filed Aug. 19, 2015, pp. 1-96.

Nelson et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/829,971, filed Aug. 19, 2015, pp. 1-81.

Mehta et al., U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,617, filed Jul. 1, 2016, pp. 1-66.

Mehta et al., U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,748, filed Jul. 1, 2016, pp. 1-68.

Mehta et al., U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,786, filed Jul. 1, 2016, pp. 1-68.

Mehta et al., U.S. Appl. No. 14/679,427, filed Apr. 6, 2015, pp. 1-93.

Mehta, U.S. Appl. No. 15/244,430 for "Orally Effective Extended Release: Powder and Aqueous Suspension Product", filed Aug. 23, 2016.

Mehta, U.S. Appl. No. 15/215,276, for "Orally Effective Extended Release: Powder and Aqueous Suspension Product", filed Jul. 20, 2016.

Kathala, U.S. Appl. No. 15/200,625 for "Methylphenidate Extended Release Chewable Tablet", filed Jul. 1, 2016.

Mehta, K, U.S. Appl. No. 60/783,181—Modified Release Formulations Containing Drug-Ion Exchange Resin Complexes, filed Mar. 16, 2006.

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Actavis, dated Sep. 3, 2014, and "Detailed Factual and Legal Bases for Actavis's Paragraph IV Certification that U.S. Pat. No. 8,062,667; 8,287,903; 8,465,765; 8,563,033; and 8,778,390 are Invalid, Unenforceable, and/or Not Infringed."

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Par Pharmaceuticals, dated Dec. 22, 2014, and "Detailed Statement of the Factual and Legal Bases for Par's Opinion that U.S. Pat. No. 8,062,667; 8,287,903; 8,465,765; 8,563,033; and 8,778,390 are Invalid, Unenforceable, and/or Not Infringed."

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Par Pharmaceuticals, dated Apr. 2, 2015, and "Detailed Statement of the Factual and Legal Bases for Par's Opinion that U.S. Pat. No. 8,956,649 is Invalid, Unenforceable, and/or Will Not Be Infringed."

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Par Pharmaceuticals, dated Jun. 17, 2015, and "Detailed Statement of the Factual and Legal Bases for Par's Opinion that U.S. Pat. No. 9,040,083 is Invalid, Unenforceable, and/or Will Not Be Infringed."

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Actavis, dated Sep. 9, 2015, and "Detailed Factual and Legal Bases for Actavis's Paragraph IV Certification that U.S. Pat. No. 9,040,083 Is Invalid, Unenforceable and/or Not Infringed."

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Actavis, dated Jun. 1, 2016, and Actavis' Detailed Factual and Legal basis for Its Paragraph IV Certifications that U.S. Pat. No. 8,202,537; 8,287,903; 8,999,386; and 9,295,642 are Invalid, Unenforceable and/or Not Infringed by the Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Products Described in Actavis' ANDA No. 209134.

Notice of Paragraph IV Certification from Actavis, dated Mar. 10, 2017, and "Actavis' Detailed Factual and Legal Basis for Its Paragraph IV Certifications that U.S. Pat. No. 9,545,399 is Invalid, Unenforceable and/or Not Infringed by the Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Products Described in Actavis' ANDA No. 209134."

Complaint by Tris Pharma, Inc. against Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc. et al., C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Oct. 15, 2014.

Defendant Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Dec. 5, 2014.

Answer to Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Counterclaims, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Dec. 29, 2014.

First Amended Complaint, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated May 22, 2015.

Defendant Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Initial Invalidation Contentions, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated May 27, 2015.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Defendants Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.'s and Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.'s Initial Invalidity Contentions, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Jun. 10, 2015.

Defendants Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.'s and Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.'s Answer to First Amended Complaint and Counterclaims, dated Jun. 12, 2015.

Defendant's Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.'s and Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.'s Answer to Second Amended Complaint and Counterclaims, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Aug. 24, 2015.

Joint Claim Construction Statement and Chart, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Sep. 30, 2015.

Defendant's Opening Claim Construction Brief, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Oct. 30, 2015.

Supplemental Joint Claim Construction Statement, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Oct. 30, 2015.

Tris's Opening Claim Construction Brief, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Oct. 30, 2015.

Defendant Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Amended Initial Invalidity Contentions, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Jan. 22, 2016.

Defendant Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Final Invalidity Contentions, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Feb. 8, 2016.

Defendant's Post-Trial Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Mar. 24, 2017.

Tris's Proposed Post-Trial Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Mar. 24, 2017.

Memorandum and Opinion, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, dated Sep. 5, 2017.

Brief for Plaintiff—Appellant, C.A. Nos. 14-1309-GMS, 15-393-GMS, and 15-969-GMS, dated Dec. 4, 2017.

Response Brief for the Defendant—Appellee, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, 15-393-GMS, and 15-969-GMS, dated Feb. 15, 2018.

Reply Brief for Plaintiff—Appellant, C.A. Nos. 14-1309-GMS, 15-393-GMS, and 15-969-GMS, dated Mar. 15, 2018.

Defendant—Appellee's Petition for Panel Rehearing, C.A. No. 14-1309-GMS, 15-393-GMS, and 15-969-GMS, dated Dec. 20, 2018.

Defendant's Brief in Response to Apr. 30, 2019 Order, C.A. No. 14-1309-CFC (consolidated), dated May 23, 2019.

Plaintiff's Submission in Response to the Court's Order D.I. 179, C.A. No. 14-1309-CFC (consolidated), dated May 23, 2019.

Complaint by Tris Pharma, Inc. against Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc., et al., C.A. No. 15-393-GMS, dated May 15, 2015.

Defendant Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc.'s Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims, C.A. No. 15-393-GMS, dated Jun. 12, 2015.

Complaint by Tris Pharma, Inc. against Par Pharmaceutical, Inc. et al., C.A. No. 15-0068-GMS, dated Jan. 21, 2015.

Defendants Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.'s and Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.'s Answer to Complaint and Counterclaims, C.A. No. 15-0068-GMS, dated Feb. 12, 2015.

Answer to Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.'s and Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.'s Counterclaims, C.A. No. 15-0068-GMS, dated Feb. 26, 2015.

Complaint by Tris Pharma, Inc. against Actavis Elizabeth LLC and Actavis, Inc., C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Jul. 12, 2016.

Defendants Actavis Elizabeth Llc and Actavis Inc.'s Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Sep. 2, 2016.

Tris Answer to Defendants Actavis Elizabeth LLC and Actavis Inc.'s Counterclaims, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Sep. 26, 2016.

First Amended Complaint, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Apr. 25, 2017.

Supplemental Information for Patent Cases Involving an Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA), dated Apr. 25, 2017.

Defendants Actavis Elizabeth LLC, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. and Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.'s Answer and Defenses, and Actavis Elizabeth LLC's Counterclaims to Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Apr. 25, 2017.

Tris' Answer to Defendant Actavis Elizabeth LLC's Counterclaims, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated May 9, 2017.

Defendant Actavis Elizabeth LLC's Initial Invalidity Contentions, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated May 17, 2017.

Order Construing the Terms of U.S. Pat. No. 9,545,399, C.A. No. 16-603-GMS, dated Feb. 20, 2018.

Second Amended Complaint, C.A. No. 16-603-KAJ, dated Mar. 20, 2018.

Defendant Actavis Elizabeth LLC's Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims to Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint, C.A. No. 16-603-KAJ, dated Mar. 28, 2018.

Tris Answer to Defendant Actavis Elizabeth LLC's Counterclaims, C.A. No. 16-603-KAJ, dated Apr. 4, 2018.

* cited by examiner

**MODIFIED RELEASE FORMULATIONS
CONTAINING DRUG-ION EXCHANGE
RESIN COMPLEXES**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical preparations having a drug-ion exchange resin complex that is treated to provide programmable release characteristics in the gastrointestinal tract.

One important aspect of drug therapy is the effect of a drug for an extended time and in many cases, the longer the time, the more substantial the benefit.

Use of ion-exchange resins to form a drug-ion exchange resin complex is well known and is described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,990,332. In this patent, the use of an ion-exchange resin to form a complex with ionic drugs and thereby delay the drug release from such complexes is described. Such delay in drug release was deemed to be of relatively short duration. Since then there have been additional publications and patents (e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,138,525; 3,499,960; 3,594,470; Belgian Patent No. 729,827; German Patent No. 2,246,037) that describe use of such ion-exchange resin complexes with water-permeable diffusion barrier coatings of the drug-ion exchange resin complex coated to alter the release of drugs from the drug-ion exchange resin complex.

Sustained or prolonged release dosage forms of various drugs are known and commercially available. However, there are only a few products available that provide sustained release of the drug from the very fine particles of coated drug-ion exchange complexes. A recent US Published Patent Application No. US 2005/0181050 A1, published Aug. 18, 2005, mentions that few modified release liquids containing drug-loaded ion exchange resin particles are commercially available. It further states that such products require several time consuming steps and require the use of a potentially hazardous step of coating from a solvent based solution. The regulatory authorities require that such solvents are thoroughly removed from the pharmaceutical products before ingestion.

Raghunathan in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,221,778; 4,847,077 and Raghunathan et al. in *J. Pharm. Sci.*, Vol 70, pp 379-384, April 1981, describe treating drug-ion exchange resin complexes with water soluble, hydrophilic impregnating (solvating) agents such as polyethylene glycol and others so as to enable the coating of drug-ion exchange resin complexes with a water-permeable diffusion barrier. These publications indicate that the drug-ion exchange resin tended to swell when in contact with water, causing the coating layer to fracture and prematurely release the drug thereby adversely impacting the purpose of the coating (i.e., control release). Attempts to minimize such rupture of the coating layer were made using impregnating (solvating) agents to control the swelling of the drug-ion exchange resin complex. Other patents describing variations of this type of product are referenced in US Published Patent Application No. 2003/0099711 A1, section 0006.

Further, Kelleher et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 4,996,047 describe using a drug content above a specified value in the drug-ion exchange resin complex to avoid the swelling of the drug-ion exchange resin complex and thereby minimizing the rupture of the coating. Umemoto et al., describe in U.S. Pat. No. 5,368,852 that despite the use of impregnating agents, certain preservatives used in the liquid preparation tend to cause the rupture of the diffusion barrier coating of the drug-ion exchange resin complex. Umemoto et al. reported

overcoming the rupture of the coating membrane by use of a preservative that did not cause the rupture.

Another patent, U.S. Pat. No. 6,001,392 granted Dec. 14, 1999 describes certain acrylate based (e.g., EUDRAGIT polymer system) and ethyl cellulose (e.g., SURELEASE, AQUACOAT) polymers for coating a drug-ion exchange resin complex using either a solvent or aqueous based coating to achieve sustained release of the drug from the drug-ion exchange resin complex. No meaningful data is disclosed regarding the integrity of the coating film. Further, there is no reported data or evidence of prolonged release of the drug from the coated drug-ion exchange resin complex beyond about 12 hours. A more recently Published Patent Application No. US 2003/0099711 A1, describes using an ethyl cellulose polymer in an aqueous based coating system. This publication further describes use of an enteric coating as an optional added coating to delay the drug release. There have been literature-reported drawbacks of using ethyl cellulose based aqueous dispersions as coatings for drug-ion exchange resin complexes.

Similarly, there have been drawbacks associated with previously used polymers of acrylate and methacrylate-based aqueous dispersion coating systems for coating drug-ion exchange resin complex. Amongst these shortcomings observed is significant tackiness upon application of the coating and during curing, which complicates the coating process of drug-ion exchange resin complexes and/or requires the addition of further components such as an anti-tacking material to counteract this undesirable property.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides pharmaceutical preparations comprising drug(s) bound to an ion-exchange resin to provide a drug-ion exchange resin complex, admixing of such complex with a release retardant water-insoluble polymer, and coating of such admixture with a highly flexible, substantially tack-free, non-ionic, water-insoluble, water-permeable diffusion membrane which is preferably aqueous-based and provides a coating membrane that maintains its film integrity, and further provides controllable modified release of the active pharmaceutical(s) in the gastrointestinal tract for a duration of up to about 24 hours.

In one aspect, the present invention provides ingestible pharmaceutical compositions comprising substantially tack free, non-ionic, water-permeable diffusion barrier coatings for drug-ion exchange resin complexes that need not be based upon the use of organic solvents to dissolve the coating composition, do not use either ethyl cellulose or acrylate based polymers compositions or other standard coatings heretofore used for coating ion exchange drug resin complexes, do not require the use of impregnating (solvating) agents, provide excellent integral film coatings, and can provide prolonged, programmable release of drugs from the drug-ion exchange resin complexes of up to about 24 hours.

In another aspect, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising water-permeable diffusion barrier coatings for a drug-ion exchange resin complex that are water based, provide highly flexible coatings that are applied in substantially non-tacky form, which facilitates processing of such coatings, in the presence of acceptable plasticizer levels and maintain the coating film integrity and minimize fracturing of the coating layer even after being subjected to severe physical stress, including the compression step of a tableting operation.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides a highly flexible coating that has the potential benefit of

reducing the drug-abuse of narcotics or control drug substances. The flexible coating can reduce the ability of the subjects to get instant "high" by making it more difficult to break the barrier coating by chewing or other mechanical means due to the increased resistance of such flexible coating to easy rupture.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides oral pharmaceutical compositions comprising a drug-ion exchange resin complex that does not need an enteric coating to provide prolonged release up to about 24 hours.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides oral pharmaceutical compositions comprising a drug-ion exchange resin complex that can be formulated to give customizable, programmable release of the one or more drugs from such complexes by combining the application of a release retardant in combination with a water-permeable diffusion barrier coating that is aqueous-based and which are not believed heretofore to have been used for coating films for drug-ion exchange resin complexes.

A further desirable advantage, previously reported when using ion exchange resins, is to provide a reduction of undesirable tastes sometimes associated with an orally ingestible formulation, where unbearable or bad taste of the active drug may be a drawback to the recommended drug ingestion regimen.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of manufacture of drug-ion exchange resin complexes that provide flexibility, higher drug binding efficiency, and drug loading and processing benefits to produce such complexes.

It has been observed by the inventors that use of heretofore known film coatings of an acrylate-based EUDRAGIT polymer system may lead to agglomeration of the particles during application and/or curing, particularly high-temperature curing. Further, such acrylate-based polymer systems have been observed by the inventors to cause agglomeration and color migration in the presence of colorants in an orally ingestible liquid suspension, upon storage thereof for over about one month. Further, the inventors have observed that ethyl cellulose-based coating systems cause flocculation when in liquid suspension, thereby creating a defective coating system.

Thus, the present invention addresses both art-recognized and what the inventors previously believe are unreported problems associated with prior art drug-ion exchange resin complexes. These and other advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a coated drug-ion exchange resin composition for further use in formulation with conventional pharmaceutically acceptable components to provide ingestible compositions. The finished dose compositions may take the form of liquid preparations such as suspensions or solid preparations such as tablets, capsules, liqigels, powders, wafers, strips, etc. In one preferred embodiment, the coating is an aqueous based coating. However, the invention may utilize a non-aqueous, solvent-based system alone (as long as excess solvent is removed), or in conjunction with an aqueous based coating.

Controlled release particles containing pharmaceutically active drug can be manufactured that are coated with an aqueous based system and provide safe products. The use of

the water based coatings, the use of a release retardant, and methods of manufacture are disclosed.

The inventors have found that by using a drug-ion exchange resin having a water-permeable diffusion barrier coating as described herein, a prolonged release of drug from the drug-ion exchange resin complex is obtained without the necessary use of water soluble impregnating (solvating) agents as these terms are defined in U.S. Pat. No. 4,221,778.

The drug release pattern from the compositions of the present invention may be further controlled or modified by combining the drug and resin to form the drug-ion exchange resin complex matrix prior to the application of the water-permeable diffusion barrier coating. Water-insoluble polymers useful in the barrier coating include a single polymer or mixtures thereof, such as may be selected from polymers of ethyl cellulose, polyvinyl acetate, cellulose acetate, polymers such as cellulose phthalate, acrylic based polymers and copolymers (such as, for example, those available under EUDRAGIT brand name) or any combination of such insoluble polymers or polymer systems herein defined as a "release retardant". The water-permeable diffusion barrier coating system with or without a "release retardant" may be formulated to achieve the desired length of time of drug release rate from such drug-ion exchange resin complexes. Such coating systems could be further customized by the incorporation of individual or a combination of hydrophilic or lipophilic plasticizers with a dispersion or suspension containing the barrier coating polymer. Such plasticizers include, e.g., propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, triacetin, triethyl citrate, dibutyl sebacate, vegetable oil, lipids, etc.

Polyvinyl acetate, due to its high tensile strength in the presence of a plasticizer(s), provides a flexible coating film for use as the water-permeable diffusion barrier coating that maintains its film integrity even when subjected to severe physical force and stress such as during a compression step in a tableting machine or the grinding action of a coffee beans grinder, mill, etc. These coatings even with the addition of a plasticizer remain substantially non-tacky and process-friendly during the coating operation in a Wurster fluid bed or other coating operation and do not cause agglomeration during the coating of very fine particles of drug-ion exchange resins. Agglomeration (sometimes termed "caking" or "brick formation") during a coating operation may otherwise impede the air flow, destroy flow pattern, and/or clog the spray nozzle, thereby increasing the possibility of an imperfect and uneven coating of the drug-ion exchange resin particles.

It has been found that, by employing the compositions described above, it is possible to obtain controlled release compositions that are highly flexible and use a substantially tack-free coating system during coating application and curing. Further, the compositions of the invention do not require the use of an impregnating (solvating) agent to control the swelling or otherwise impede the rupture of the coating membrane. Thus, the compositions of the present invention can provide programmable and prolonged release of drugs from drug-ion exchange resin complexes using the herein described water-based diffusion barrier coating systems.

The term "programmable release" is used to describe a pre-determined release profile of drug from the drug-ion exchange resin complex for up to about 24 hours.

Due to the prolongation of the drug release of up to about 24 hours, the compositions of the present invention have concomitant advantages: instead of taking two or three

dosages per day, one may take a once-a-day dose that would provide more consistent supply (release) of the drug that otherwise may have to be taken multiple times a day. This is especially beneficial in the case of small children, elderly people, or others, who have difficulty swallowing larger solid dosage forms such as tablets or capsules.

The coated drug-ion exchange resins of the present invention are formulated into finished ingestible dosage forms such as a liquid suspension or a fast disintegrating tablet that need not be swallowed. It has also been observed that for use in liquid compositions, the film forming coating of the present invention for the drug-ion exchange resin complex when formulated into a liquid suspension does not produce undesirable agglomerations and color migration of the suspended particles in the liquid in the presence of a colorant which is desirably used in medicines to be taken by children. Therefore, such prolonged release compositions may enhance compliance.

As used herein, the term "modified release" refers to compositions of the invention which are characterized by having a drug release from a drug-ion exchange complex of the invention over a period of at least about 8 hours, and preferably up to about 24 hours. For a 24 hour release product, in one aspect, less than 50% of the drug is released from the drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention at about 12 hours from administration. In another aspect, less than 60% of the drug is released from the drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention at about 12 hours from administration. In still another aspect, less than 70% of the drug is released from the drug-ion exchange resin complex at about 12 hours. In still other embodiments, less than about 80% or more of the drug is released from the drug-ion exchange resin at about 12 hours. The term "modified release" may include, e.g., compositions which extended release formulations, sustained release formulations, or delay release formulations.

As used herein in reference to numeric values provided herein, the term "about" may indicate a variability of as much as 10%.

A detailed description of the components of the compositions of the present invention follows:

Ion-Exchange Resin

Contemplated within the scope of the invention are pharmaceutically active compounds safe for ingestion, which form a complex with an ion-exchange resin and are manufactured in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for bulk pharmaceutical chemicals. Typically, these compounds are designed for oral administration and administration via a nasogastric tube.

Ion-exchange resins suitable for use in these preparations are water-insoluble and comprise a preferably pharmacologically inert organic and/or inorganic matrix containing functional groups that are ionic or capable of being ionized under the appropriate conditions of pH. The organic matrix may be synthetic (e.g., polymers or copolymers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, sulfonated styrene, sulfonated divinylbenzene), or partially synthetic (e.g. modified cellulose and dextrans). The inorganic matrix preferably comprises silica gel modified by the addition of ionic groups. Covalently bound ionic groups may be strongly acidic (e.g., sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid), weakly acidic (e.g., carboxylic acid), strongly basic (e.g., primary amine), weakly basic (e.g. quaternary ammonium), or a combination of acidic and basic groups. In general, the types of ion exchangers suitable for use in ion-exchange chromatography and for such applications as deionization of water are suitable for use in the controlled release of drug preparations. Such ion-exchangers

are described by H. F. Walton in "Principles of Ion Exchange" (pp: 312-343) and "Techniques and Applications of Ion-Exchange Chromatography" (pp: 344-361) in Chromatography. (E. Heftmann, editor), van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York (1975). Ion exchange resins that can be used in the present invention have exchange capacities of about 6 milliequivalents (meq)/gram and preferably about 5.5 meq/gram or below.

Typically the size of the ion-exchange particles is from about 5 microns to about 750 microns, preferably the particle size is within the range of about 40 microns to about 250 microns for liquid dosage forms although particles up to about 1,000 micron can be used for solid dosage forms, e.g., tablets and capsules. Particle sizes substantially below the lower limit are generally difficult to handle in all steps of the processing. Generally, uncoated drug-ion exchange resin particles of the invention will tend to be at the lower end of this range, whereas coated drug-ion exchange resin particles of the invention will tend to be at the higher end of this range. However, both uncoated and coated drug-ion exchange resin particles may be designed within this size range.

Commercially available ion-exchange resins having a spherical shape and diameters up to about 1,000 microns are gritty in liquid dosage forms and have a greater tendency to fracture when subjected to drying-hydrating cycles. Moreover, it is believed that the increased distance that a displacing ion must travel in its diffusion into these large particles, and the increased distance the displaced drug must travel in its diffusion out of these large particles, cause a measurable but not readily controlled prolongation of release even when the drug-ion exchange resin complexes are uncoated. Release of drug from uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complexes with particle sizes in the approximate range of 40 microns to 250 microns is relatively rapid. Satisfactory control of the drug release from such complexes is achieved by the applied diffusion barrier coating and can be modified by the inclusion of a release retardant as described herein.

Both regularly and irregularly shaped particles may be used as resins. Regularly shaped particles are those particles that substantially conform to geometric shapes such as spherical, elliptical, cylindrical and the like, which are exemplified by Dow XYS-40010.00 and Dow XYS-40013.00 (The Dow Chemical Company). Irregularly shaped particles are all particles not considered to be regularly shaped, such as particles with amorphous shapes and particles with increased surface areas due to surface channels or distortions. Irregularly shaped ion-exchange resins of this type are exemplified by Amberlite IRP-69 (Rohm and Haas). Two of the preferred resins of this invention are Amberlite IRP-69 and Dow XYS-40010.00. Both are sulfonated polymers composed of polystyrene cross-linked with about 8% of divinylbenzene, with an ion-exchange capacity of about 4.5 to 5.5 meq/g of dry resin (H⁺-form). Their essential difference is in physical form. Amberlite IRP-69 consists of irregularly shaped particles with a size range of about 5 microns to about 149 microns produced by milling the parent large size spheres of Amberlite IRP-120. The Dow XYS-40010.00 product consists of spherical particles with a size range of 45 microns to 150 microns.

Other suitable ion-exchange resins include anion exchange resins, such as have been described in the art and are commercially available. These resins are particularly well suited for use with acidic drugs including, e.g., nicotinic acid, mefanamic acid, indomethacin, diclofenac, repaglinide, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, valproic acid, lansoprazole, ambroxol, omeprazole, acetaminophen, topiramate, and car-

bemazepine, pentobarbital, warfarin, triametrene, and prednisolone, as well as prodrugs, salts, isomers, polymorphs, and solvates thereof, as well as other drugs identified herein and/or known in the art.

An example of an anion exchange resin is a cholestyramine resin, a strong base type 1 anion exchange resin powder with a polystyrene matrix and quarternary ammonium functional groups. The exchangeable anion is generally chloride which can be exchanged for, or replaced by, virtually any anionic species. A commercially available Cholestyramine resins is PUROLITE™ A430MR resin. As described by its manufacturer, this resin has an average particle size range of less than 150 microns, a pH in the range of 4-6, and an exchange capacity of 1.8-2.2 eq/dry gm. Another pharmaceutical grade cholestyramine resin is available as DUOLITE™ AP143/1094 [Rohm and Haas], described by the manufacturer as having a particle size in the range of 95%, less than 100 microns and 40%, less than 50 microns. The commercial literature from the suppliers of these and other resin is incorporated herein by reference (PUROLITE A-430 MR; DOW Cholestyramine USP, Form No. 177-01877-204, Dow Chemical Company; DUOLITE AP143/1083, Rohm and Haas Company, IE-566EDS—February 06).

Cation exchange resins, e.g., AMBERLITE IRP-69, are particularly well suited for use with drugs and other molecules having a cationic functionality, including, e.g., acycloguanosine, tinidazole, deferiprone, cimetidine, oxycodone, remacemide, nicotine, morphine, hydrocodone, rivastigmine, dextromethorphan, propanolol, betaxolol, 4-aminopyridine, chlorpheniramine, paroxetine, duloxetine HCl, atomoxetine HCl, risperidone, atovaquone, esmolol, naloxone, phenylpropranolamine, gemifloxacin, oxymorphone, hydromorphone, nalbupherin, and O-desmethylvenlafaxine, as well as prodrugs, salts, isomers, polymorphs, and solvates thereof, as well as other drugs identified herein and/or known in the art. Cationic exchange resins are readily selected for use of these basic drugs or other drugs identified herein and/or are those which are known to those of skill in the art.

The selected ion-exchange resins may be further treated by the manufacturer or the purchaser to maximize the safety for pharmaceutical use or for improved performance of the compositions. Impurities present in the resins may be removed or neutralized by the use of common chelating agents, anti-oxidants, preservatives such as disodium edetate, sodium bisulfate, and so on by incorporating them at any stage of preparation either before complexation or during complexation or thereafter. These impurities along with their chelating agent to which they have bound may be removed before further treatment of the ion exchange resin with a release retardant and diffusion barrier coating.

Drugs

The drugs that are suitable for use in these preparations in terms of chemical nature are acidic, basic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic molecules. Such drugs include small molecules, and selected larger molecules as well, including chemical moieties and biologicals, such as, e.g., a protein or a fragment thereof (e.g., a peptide, polypeptide, etc), enzyme, antibody or antibody fragment.

The drugs that are suitable for use in these preparations include drugs for the treatment of respiratory tract disorders such as, for example, antitussive expectorants such as dihydrocodeine phosphate, codeine phosphate, noscapine hydrochloride, phenylpropranolamine hydrochloride, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, cloperastine fendizoate, dextromethorphan hydrobromide and cloperastine hydrochloride; bron-

chodilators such as dl-methylephedrine hydrochloride and dl-methylephedrine saccharinate; and antihistamines such as fexofenadine HCl- or dl-chlorpheniramine maleate. Other drugs useful for the invention include drugs for the treatment of digestive tract disorders such as, for example, digestive tract antispasmodics, including scopolamine hydrobromide, metixene hydrochloride and dicyclomine hydrochloride, drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders such as, for example, antipsychotic drugs including phenothiazine derivatives (chlorpromazine hydrochloride, eth.) and phenothiazine-like compounds (chlorprothexene hydrochloride, eth.) antianxiety drugs such as benzodiazepine derivatives (chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride, diazepam, etc.), alprazolam, etc., antidepressants such as imipramine compounds (imipramine hydrochloride, etc.), respiradone, SSRIs like sertraline HCl, paroxetine HCl, venlafaxine HCl, etc., antipyretic analgesics such as sodium salicylate, and hypnotics such as phenobarbital sodium; opioid analgesics drugs such as alfentanil, allyprodine, alphaprodine, anileridine, benzylmorphine, bezitramide, buprenorphine, butorphanol, clonitazene, codeine, cyclazocine, desmorphine, dextromoramide, dexocine, diampromide, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, dimexoxadol, dimepheptanol, dimethylthiambutene, dioxaphetyl butyrate, dipipanone, eptazocine, ethoheptazine, ethylmethylthiambutene, ethylmorphine, etonitazene fentanyl, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, hydroxypethidine, isomethadone, ketobermidone, levallorphan, levorphanol, levophenacymorphan, lofentanil, meperidine, meptazinol metazocine, methadone, metopon, morphine, morphine sulfate, myrophine, nalbuphine, narceine, cicomorphine, norlevorphanol, nomethadone nalorphine, normorphine, norpipanone, opium, oxycodone, ixmymorphone, papavretum, pentazocine, phenadoxone, phenmorphan, phenazocine, phenoperidine, iminodine, piritamide, propheptazine, promedol, properidine, propiram, propoxyphene, sufentanil, tramadol, tiline, salts thereof, mixtures of any of the foregoing, mixed mu-agonists/antagonists, mu-antagonist combinations, and the like; and drugs for the treatment of respiratory system disorders such as, for example, coronary dilators including etafenone hydrochloride, calcium antagonists such as verapamil hydrochloride, hypotensive drugs such as hydrazine hydrochloride, propranolol hydrochloride and clonidine hydrochloride, a peripheral vasodilators/vasoconstrictors such as tolazoline hydrochloride, respiradone, other respiratory agents such as prednisolone, prednisolone sodium phosphate, albuterol, albuterol sulfate, terbutaline, etc. Antibiotics may also be useful including macrolides such as, oleandomycin phosphate, tetracyclines such as tetracycline hydrochloride, streptomycins such as fradiomycin, sulfate, and penicillin drugs such as amoxicillin, dicloxacillin sodium, pivmecillinam hydrochloride and carbenicillinindanyl sodium. Chemotherapeutic drugs may also be used including sulfa drugs such as sulfisomidine sodium, antituberculosis drugs such as kanamycin sulfate, and antiprotozoan drugs such as amodiaquine hydrochloride. An excellent sustained releasing effect is obtained in basic drugs for the respiratory tract such as dihydrocodeine phosphate, dl-methylephedrine hydrochloride and phenylpropranolamine hydrochloride. Acidic drugs that can be used in the present invention include, for example, dehydrocholic acid, diflunisal, ethacrynic acid, fenoprofen, furosemide, gemfibrozil, ibuprofen, naproxen, phenytoin, progencid, sulindac, theophylline, salicylic acid and acetylsalicylic acid. Basic drugs that can be used in the present invention include, for example, acetophenazine, amitriptyline, amphetamine, benzotropine, biperiden, bromodiphenhydramine, brompheniramine, carbinoxamine, chlop-

erastine, chlorcyclizine, chlorpheniramine, chlorphenoxamine, chlorpromazine, clemastine, clomiphene, clonidine, codeine, cyclizine, cyclobenzaprine, cyproheptadine, desipramine, dexbrompheniramine, dexchlorpheniramine, dextroamphetamine, dextromethorphan, dicyclomine, diphenhydramine, doxepin, doxylamine, ergotamine, fluphenazine, haloperidol, hydrocodone, hydroxychloroquine, hydroxyzine, hyoscyamine, imipramine, levopropoxyphene, maprotiline, meclizine, mepenzolate, mepiridine, mephentermine, mesoridazine, metformin, methadone, methylephedrine, methdilazine, methscopolamine, methysergide, metoprolol, nortriptylene, noscapine, nylindrin, oxybutynin, oxycodone, oxymorphone, orphenadrine, papaverine, pentazocine, phendimetrazine, phentermine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pyrrolamine, tripeleminamine, triprolidine, promazine, propoxyphene, propanolol, pseudoephedrine, pyrilamine, quinidine, scopolamine, dextromethorphan, chlorpheniramine and codeine. Amphoteric drugs that can be used in the present invention include for example, aminocaproic acid, amino-

salicylic acid, hydromorphone, isoxurprine, levorphanol, melphalan, morphine, nalidixic acid, and paraaminosalicylic acid.

Other drugs that are contemplated include methylphenidate, dexmethylphenidate, oxymorphone, codeine, hydrocodone, chlorpheniramine, niacin, aspirin, salts thereof, and combinations thereof. Salts include, but are not limited to, methylphenidate HCl, dexmethylphenidate HCl, oxymorphone HCl, codeine phosphate, hydrocodone bitartrate, albuterol sulfate, albuterol phosphate, chlorpheniramine maleate, dexchlorpheniramine maleate, metformin HCl, oxybutynin HCl, albuterol sulfate, saligenine hydrochloride, cetirizine hydrochloride, ranitidine HCl, all individually or in combinations.

Representative of other suitable classes of drugs and specific drugs that may not have been mentioned here may be found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,980,882 (columns 7 through 11), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Further, pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs, salts, isomers, polymorphs, and solvates of the drugs identified above, are useful in the present invention. In addition, the free base of the salts specifically listed may be substituted with other pharmaceutically acceptable salts, or use as the free base, or a prodrug form.

Drug-Ion Exchange Resin Complexes

Binding of the selected drug or combination of drugs to the ion exchange resin can be accomplished using methods known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art with little or no experimentation can easily determine the appropriate method depending upon the drug. Typically four general reactions are used for binding of a basic drug, these are (a) resin (Na⁺-form) plus drug (salt form); (b) resin (Na⁺-form) plus drug (as free base); (c) resin (H⁺-form) plus drug (salt form); and (d) resin (H⁺-form) plus drug (as free base). All of these reactions except (d) have cationic by-products and these by-products, by competing with the cationic drug for binding sites on the resin, reduce the amount of drug bound at equilibrium. For basic drugs, stoichiometric binding of drug to resin is accomplished only through reaction (d).

Four analogous binding reactions can be carried out for binding an acidic drug to an anion exchange resin. These are (a) resin (Cl⁻-form) plus drug (salt form); (b) resin (Cl⁻-form) plus drug (as free acid); (c) resin (OH⁻-form) plus drug (salt form); (d) resin (OH⁻-form) plus drug (as free acid). All of these reactions except (d) have ionic by-products and the anions generated when the reactions occur compete with the anionic drug for binding sites on the resin

with the result that reduced levels of drug are bound at equilibrium. For acidic drugs, stoichiometric binding of drug to resin is accomplished only through reaction (d). The binding may be performed, for example as a batch or column process, as is known in the art.

Typically the drug-ion exchange resin complex thus formed is collected by filtration and washed with appropriate solvents to remove any unbound drug or by-products. The complexes can be air-dried in trays, in a fluid bed dryer, or other suitable dryer, at room temperature or at elevated temperature.

For preparing the complexes, the batch equilibration is the preferred practice when loading a drug into finely divided ion exchange resin powders. Due to its fine particle size, ion exchange resin does not lend itself to conventional columnar operations used with ion exchange resins. The total ion exchange capacity represents the maximum achievable capacity for exchanging cations or anions measured under ideal laboratory conditions. The capacity which will be realized when loading a drug onto ion exchange resin will be influenced by such factors as the inherent selectivity of the ion exchange resin for the drug, the drug's concentration in the loading solution and the concentration of competing ions also present in the loading solution. The rate of loading will be affected by the activity of the drug and its molecular dimensions as well as the extent to which the polymer phase is swollen during loading.

When utilizing a batch or equilibrium process for loading a drug onto an ion exchange resin, it is usually desirable to load as much as possible of the substance of value onto the ion exchange resin. Complete transfer of the drug from the loading solution is not likely in a single equilibrium stage. Accordingly, more than one equilibration may be required in order to achieve the desired loading onto the ion exchange resin. The use of two or more loading stages, separating the resin from the liquid phase between stages, is a means of achieving maximum loading of the drug onto the ion exchange resin although loss of drug from the liquid phase of the final stage occurs.

Although carefully controlled laboratory experiments are required to establish precise loading and elution conditions, a few general principles can be used. High loading capacity will be favored by high charge density in the drug. A high loading rate is favored by lower molecular weight. Higher drug concentrations in the loading solution, with a minimum of competing ions, will also favor higher adsorption capacity.

The amount of drug that can be loaded onto a resin will typically range from about 1% to about 75% by weight of the drug-ion exchange resin particles. A skilled artisan with limited experimentation can determine the optimum loading for any drug resin complex. In one embodiment, loading of about 10% to about 40% by weight, more desirably, about 15% to about 30% by weight, of the drug-ion exchange resin particles can be employed. Typical loadings of about 25% by weight of the drug-ion exchange resin particles can be advantageously employed.

Thus, in one aspect, the invention provides drug-ion exchange resin complexes comprising a drug loaded in an ion exchange resin as described herein. The drugs and ion exchange resins may be readily selected from amongst those drugs and resins described herein. The invention further provides drug-ion exchange resin matrixes defined as follows.

Release Retardants

The drug release rate from the compositions of the present invention may be further prolonged or modified by treating

the drug-ion exchange resin complex prior to the application of the water-permeable diffusion barrier coating described herein, with a release retardant which is a water-insoluble polymer or a combination of a water-insoluble polymers.

Advantageously, the release retardant does not form a separate layer on the drug-ion exchange resin complex, but forms a matrix therewith. Examples of suitable release retardants include, for example, a polyvinyl acetate polymer or a mixture of polymers containing same (e.g., KOLLI-COAT SR 30D), cellulose acetates, ethylcellulose polymers (e.g., AQUACOAT™ ECD-30 or SURELEASE™) acrylic based polymers or copolymers (e.g., represented by the EUDRAGIT family of acrylic resins), cellulose phthalate, or any combination of such water-insoluble polymers or polymer systems, all herein defined as “release retardants”. These retardants when used, may further prolong or alter the release of the drug from the coated drug-ion exchange resin complex and maximize attaining the desired release profile. Further, use of a release retardant permits in some cases lowering the amount of coating thickness needed to attain a prolonged drug release of up to 24 hours. These retardants can be used in either substantially pure form or as a commercial preparation obtained from a vendor. The preferred release retardant is a polyvinyl acetate polymer as described herein or an acrylic polymer from the EUDRAGIT family. Examples of suitable acrylic polymers from the EUDRAGIT family may include, e.g., a copolymer comprising ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate (e.g., EUDRAGIT NE-30D), or EUDRAGIT RS, RL30D, RL100, or NE, which are largely pH-independent polymers; although less desirable, certain pH-dependent members of the EUDRAGIT polymer family, e.g., the L, S, and E, polymers may be selected.

The quantity of polymer that is added as a release retardant typically ranges from about 3% to about 30% or more by weight of the uncoated drug-ion exchange resin particles. More preferably the release retardant, if used, is in the range from about 5% to about 20% and most preferably in the range of about 10% to about 15% by weight of the uncoated drug-ion exchange resin particles, depending on the nature of the drug-ion exchange resin complex and the desired release profile of the medicinal agent(s).

These release retardants can be added during the formation of the drug-ion exchange resin complex either in the beginning, during the middle, or after substantial amount of complex formation has taken place. In the more preferred embodiment, the retardant is added after the formation of drug-ion exchange resin complex. Upon admixing, the drug-ion exchange resin complex particles with the release retardant, the mixture is dried and milled appropriately. In some cases, the milling may be carried out before the complete drying of the complex and then again further drying followed by milling to obtain the desired complex characteristics.

Another embodiment is the use of an impregnating (solvating) agent as a release retardant incorporated into the pharmaceutically acceptable drug ion-exchange resin complex prior to addition of the aqueous based coating. This impregnating (solvating) agent is a hydrophilic (water soluble) agent exemplified by those materials described for example in U.S. Pat. No. 4,221,778 and published US Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/009971 A1, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. Specific examples of suitable impregnating agents include propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone (e.g., KOLLIDON™ K30) mannitol,

methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and sorbitol.

Coating System

The coating system used in the present invention provides several advantages in preparation of the coated drug-ion exchange resin complex. More particularly, the polymers used in the coating of the invention are water-insoluble and generally non-ionic in nature. The coating polymers avoid problems associated with relatively high tackiness which are encountered with application and curing of prior art coating systems (including, e.g., ionic polymers and those of the EUDRAGIT™ brand polymer system). These problems with tackiness of prior art systems have been found by the present inventors to result in undesirable clumping of the coated particles and to require additional processing to separate particles coated with these polymers. Attempts to solve this problem have been made previously in the art, including, e.g., the addition of anti-tacking agents to prior art coating systems. However, such agents do not satisfactorily solve these problems. Further, the well-known prior art coating systems based upon use of many of the EUDRAGIT™ brand polymer (and ionic polymers) have been found by the present inventors to have additional drawbacks for other reasons, as they cause physical stability problems, including agglomeration and migration of color when a colorant is used for liquid suspension formulations.

The coating system of the present invention can be applied as a substantially tack-free dispersion, without the clumping problems associated with certain prior art coating systems during the coating process and during high temperature curing. Further, the coating system of the invention provides a high tensile strength barrier coating.

In one embodiment, the barrier coating layer is about 5% to about 200%, by weight, of the uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complex. In another embodiment, the barrier coating layer is about 25% to about 50% by weight of the uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complex, about 30% to about 45% by weight of the uncoated complex, or about 35 to about 40% by weight of the uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complex.

Suitably, the present invention provides a barrier coating comprising a water insoluble polymer comprising a polyvinyl acetate polymer, or a blend of polymers comprising a polyvinyl acetate polymer. In one embodiment, the barrier coating further contains a plasticizer, which can facilitate uniform coating of the drug-ion exchange resin complex and enhances the tensile strength of the barrier coating layer.

The aqueous based coating dispersions of the present invention that are used to provide a diffusion barrier coating are characterized by having a relatively low tackiness in either the absence or presence of plasticizer(s) and provide a high percent elongation of the polymer film (elasticity) at break in the presence or absence of plasticizer(s). More specifically, the polymer film coating is characterized by exhibiting a tackiness as measured by the Hossel method described by P. Hossel, *Cosmetics and Toiletries*, 111(8):73 (1996) at 20° C./80% RH and 30° C./75% RH of about 2 or less in the presence or absence of a plasticizer and preferably about 0.5 or less.

Use of a relatively low tack film barrier of the present invention using a polyvinyl acetate (PVA) polymer facilitates more rapid and easier processing of the coating composition and permits use of lower quantities of plasticizer. This provides for enhanced elongation (elasticity) and flexibility of the film coating, a desirable property of the polymer film without significantly increasing film tackiness to undesirable levels due to use of a plasticizer.

A coating system useful in the invention, preferably containing a polyvinyl acetate polymer, is characterized by having film-forming ability at a relatively low temperature, i.e., about 20° C. or less, without a plasticizer. The combination of a plasticizer with a polyvinyl acetate polymer system may further lower the film-forming temperature of the polyvinyl acetate system.

Thus, the selection criteria for the plasticizer incorporated into the aqueous based polymer dispersion composition is to enhance high flexibility or elongation (elasticity) of the film coating at break measured by the texture analyzer TA-XT2 HiR (Stable Microsystems) and by the method reported by the manufacturer in its literature [i.e., Jan-Peter Mittwollen, Evaluation of the Mechanical Behavior of Different Sustained Release Polymers, Business Briefing: Pharmagenerics, 2003, pp. 1-3, BASF], of at least about 100%, of at least about 125% and preferably in a range between about 150% to about 400% while not substantially increasing the tackiness of the polymer film greater than about 2 (wherein the film is measured by the Hossel method referenced above independent of any composition on which it has been deposited). The higher elasticity ranges are usually achieved with coatings of the present invention through the use of a relatively small amount of plasticizer. By using relatively small amount of plasticizer, the plasticizer does not achieve high enough levels to negatively affect the properties of the coating. It has been found that these objectives are achieved by using a relatively lower percent by weight of the selected plasticizer(s) based on the percent by weight of the solids in the aqueous based film forming polymer composition.

Generally, a plasticizer is used in the percent range, or a mixture of plasticizers combine to total, about 2 to about 50% by weight of the coating layer, more preferably about 2.5% to about 20% by weight of the coating layer on the coated drug-ion exchange resin complex. Preferably a plasticizer in range of about 5% to about 10% by weight of the coating layer based on the coated complex provides the most desirable properties.

Suitable plasticizers are water soluble and water insoluble. Examples of suitable plasticizers include, e.g., dibutyl sebacate, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, triethyl citrate, acetyl triethyl citrate, acetyl tributyl citrate, tributyl citrate, triacetin, and Soluphor P, and mixtures thereof. Other plasticizers are described in Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0099711 A1, May 29, 2003, page 4 (0041) the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The coating composition of the present invention is preferably applied in the form of a polyvinyl acetate (PVA) polymer based aqueous coating dispersion. The PVA is insoluble in water at room temperature. The PVA may be used in either substantially pure form or as a blend. A commercial blend contains primarily a polyvinyl acetate polymer, a stabilizer, and minor amounts of a surfactant such as sodium lauryl sulfate. More specifically, the preferred aqueous based coating solution is KOLLICOAT SR 30 D (BASF Corporation) and whose composition is about 27% PVA polymer, about 2.7% polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), about 0.3% sodium lauryl sulfate (solids content 30% w/w). The PVP and surfactant help stabilize the aqueous dispersion of the PVA. Generally, such stabilizing components are present in an amount totaling less than about 10% w/w, and preferably less than about 5% w/w. In one embodiment, if a substantially pure form of PVA is used, it can be dissolved in a suitable non-aqueous solvent to provide a coating solution for the drug ion-exchange resin complex.

In a particularly desirable embodiment, the inventors have found that optimal modified release is obtained when the KOLLICOAT SR-30D aqueous dispersion is cured. Preferably, the coating is cured for about 1 to about 24 hours. In alternate embodiments, the coating is cured for about 4 to about 16 hours, and preferably about 5 hours at high temperature, e.g., about 50° C. to about 65° C., and preferably about 60° C.

Where the barrier coating comprises a PVA polymer, the PVA polymer is present in an amount of about 70% to about 90% w/w of the final barrier coating layer, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, about 85% w/w of the final barrier coating layer.

Where the barrier coating also comprises PVP as a stabilizer component (e.g., as is present in KOLLICOAT™ SR 30D), the final barrier coating layer generally contains about 5 to about 10% w/w of polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

The release rate of the present aqueous based polymer coatings of the invention which are designed to provide finished dosage orally ingestible pharmaceutical compositions such as liquid suspension, tablets, etc. are tailored to provide the desired drug release profile over a period of about 8 to 24 hours, and preferably 12 to 24 hours. This programmable release rate may be controlled principally by two variables, i.e., the diffusion barrier coating thickness of the polymeric film coating and optionally, but preferred use of "a release retardant" component as described above added to the drug-ion exchange resin complex to form a fine particulate matrix prior to the polymer film coating step. The release retardant is preferably a water insoluble polymer as previously described such as a PVA dispersion which has the same or similar composition of solids as the preferred aqueous based film forming coating polymer dispersion described herein used in the coating step or an acrylic based polymer available commercially under the EUDRAGIT™ brand name, manufactured by Rohm Pharma Polymers. The properties of different EUDRAGIT™ compositions commercially available are described in literature from Rohm Pharma and are also described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,419,960 (column 10-11), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Other water insoluble polymers include those listed in column 10, lines 41-53 of U.S. Pat. No. 6,419,960 the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Finished Dose Formulations

The drug-ion exchange resin complexes of the present invention, can readily be formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients according to methods well known to those of skill in the art. In one embodiment, these formulations contain a substantially coated drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention, optionally with a release retardant. In another embodiment, such formulations may also contain a selected amount of uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complex, optionally with a release retardant as described herein. In certain formulations, mixtures of coated drug-ion exchange resin complexes and uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complexes are present. These formulations may contain any suitable ratio of coated to uncoated product.

For example, a formulation of the invention containing the active component dextromethorphan desirably contains a mixture of a coated drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention and an uncoated drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention, in order to achieve the optimal release profile. The uncoated dextromethorphan-ion exchange resin complex and the coated dextromethorphan-ion exchange resin complex may be present in a ratio of

100:1 to 1:100 by weight. In certain embodiments, the ratio may be in about 30:70, about 10:1 to about 1:10, or about 2:1 to about 1:2, by weight.

In yet another embodiment, the formulations of the invention may contain more than one active component. For example, the formulation may contain more than one drug loaded into an ion exchange resin to form a complex of the invention. As another example, the formulation may contain a first drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention in combination with another active component (drug) which may be in a second drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention. In still another example, the formulation may contain a drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention in combination with one or more active components which are not in a drug-ion exchange resin complex.

The coated drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention may be formulated for delivery by any suitable route including, e.g., orally, topically, intraperitoneally, transdermally, sublingually, intramuscularly, rectally, transbuccally, intranasally, liposomally, via inhalation, vaginally, intraocularly, via local delivery (for example, by catheter or stent), subcutaneously, intraadiposally, intraarticularly, or intrathecally. Preferably, the complex is formulated for oral delivery.

The drug-ion exchange resin composition thus prepared may be stored for future use or promptly formulated with conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to prepare finished ingestible compositions for delivery orally, nasogastric tube, or via other means. The compositions according to this invention may, for example, take the form of liquid preparations such as suspensions, or solid preparations such as capsules, tablets, caplets, sublinguals, powders, wafers, strips, gels, including liquigels, etc. In one embodiment, a tablet of the invention is formulated as an orally disintegrating tablet. Such orally dissolving tablets may disintegrate in the mouth in less than about 60 seconds.

The drug-ion exchange resin coated compositions may be formulated using conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients and well established techniques. Without being limited thereto, such conventional carriers or excipients include diluents, binders and adhesives (i.e., cellulose derivatives and acrylic derivatives), lubricants (i.e., magnesium or calcium stearate, or vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols, talc, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene monostearate), thickeners, solubilizers, humectants, disintegrants, colorants, flavorings, stabilizing agents, sweeteners, and miscellaneous materials such as buffers and adsorbents in order to prepare a particular pharmaceutical composition. The stabilizing agents may include preservatives and anti-oxidants, amongst other components which will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Suitable thickeners include, e.g., tragacanth; xanthan gum; bentonite; starch; acacia and lower alkyl ethers of cellulose (including the hydroxy and carboxy derivatives of the cellulose ethers). Examples of cellulose include, e.g., hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, sodium carboxy methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose (MCC), and MCC with sodium carboxyl methyl cellulose. In one embodiment, tragacanth is used and incorporated in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 1.0% weight per volume (w/v) of the composition, and more preferably about 0.5% w/v of the composition. Xanthan gum is used in the amount of from about 0.025 to about 0.5% w/v and preferably about 0.25% w/v.

The sustained-release ion exchange resin compositions may include a humectant composition to give the liquid greater viscosity and stability. Suitable humectants useful in

the finished formulations include glycerin, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

The oral liquid compositions of the present invention may also comprise one or more surfactants in amounts of up to about 5.0% w/v and preferably from about 0.02 to about 3.0% w/v of the total formulation. The surfactants useful in the preparation of the finished compositions of the present invention are generally organic materials which aid in the stabilization and dispersion of the ingredients in aqueous systems for a suitable homogenous composition. Preferably, the surfactants of choice are non-ionic surfactants such as poly(oxyethylene)(20) sorbitan monooleate and sorbitan monooleate. These are commercially known as TWEENS and SPANS and are produced in a wide variety of structures and molecular weights.

Whereas any one of a number of surfactants may be used, preferably a compound from the group comprising polysorbate copolymers (sorbitan-mono-9-octadecenoate-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)) is employed. This compound is also added functions to keep any flavors and sweeteners homogeneously dissolved and dispersed in solution.

Suitable polysorbates include polysorbate 20, polysorbate 40, polysorbate 80 and mixtures thereof. Most preferably, polysorbate 80 is employed. The surfactant component will comprise from about 0.01 to about 2.0% w/v of the total composition and preferably will comprise about 0.1% w/v of the total weight of the composition.

A second emulsifier/surfactant useful in combination with polysorbates may be employed and is preferably a poloxamer such as Poloxamer 407. Poloxamer 407 has an HLB (hydrophilic/lipophilic balance) of about 22 and is sold under the tradename Pluoronic-127 (BASF—NJ). The two surfactants can be employed in substantially equivalent amounts. For example, the Poloxamer 407 and polysorbate 80 may each be employed together at levels of approximately from about 0.02 to about 4.0% w/v of the total weight of the formulation.

Aqueous suspensions may be obtained by dispersing the drug-ion exchange resin compositions in a suitable aqueous vehicle, optionally with the addition of suitable viscosity enhancing agent(s) (e.g., cellulose derivatives, xanthan gum, etc). Non-aqueous suspensions may be obtained by dispersing the foregoing compositions in a suitable non-aqueous based vehicle, optionally with the addition of suitable viscosity enhancing agent(s) (e.g., hydrogenated edible fats, aluminum state, etc.). Suitable non-aqueous vehicles include, for example, almond oil, *arachis* oil, soybean oil or soybean oil or fractionated vegetable oils such as fractionated coconut oil.

Useful preservatives include, but are not limited to, sodium benzoate, benzoic acid, potassium sorbate, salts of edetate (also known as salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, or EDTA, such as disodium EDTA), parabens (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl-hydroxybenzoates, etc.), and sorbic acid. Amongst useful preservatives include chelating agents some of which are listed above and other chelating agents, e.g., nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA); ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DPTA), 1,2-Diaminopropanetetraacetic acid (1,2-PDTA); 1,3-Diaminopropanetetraacetic acid (1,3-PDTA); 2,2-ethylenedioxybis[ethyliminodi(acetic acid)] (EGTA); 1,10-bis(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazadecane (BPTETA); ethylenediamine (EDAMINE); Trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane-N, N, N', N'-tetraacetic acid (CDTA); ethylenediamine-N, N'-diacetate (EDDA); phenazine methosulphate (PMS); 2, 6-Dichloro-indophenol (DCPIP); Bis(carboxym-

ethyl)diaza-18-crown-6 (CROWN); porphine; chlorophyll; dimercaprol (2, 3-Dimercapto-1-propanol); citric acid; tartaric acid; fumaric acid; malic acid; and salts thereof. The preservatives listed above are exemplary, but each preservative must be evaluated in each formulation, to assure the compatibility and efficacy of the preservative. Methods for evaluating the efficacy of preservatives in pharmaceutical formulations are known to those skilled in the art. Preferred preservatives are the paraben preservatives include methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl paraben. Methyl and propyl paraben are most preferable. Preferably, both methyl and propyl paraben are present in the formulation in a ratio of methyl paraben to propyl paraben of from about 2.5:1 to about 16:1, preferably 9:1.

In the instance where auxiliary sweeteners are utilized, the present invention contemplates the inclusion of those sweeteners well known in the art, including both natural and artificial sweeteners. Thus, additional sweeteners may be chosen from the following non-limiting list: Water-soluble sweetening agents such as monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides such as xylose, ribose, glucose, mannose, galactose, fructose, high fructose corn syrup, dextrose, sucrose, sugar, maltose, partially hydrolyzed starch, or corn syrup solids and sugar alcohols such as sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol and mixtures thereof;

In general, the amount of sweetener will vary with the desired amount of sweeteners selected for a particular liquid formulation. This amount will normally be 0.001 to about 90% by weight, per volume of the final liquid composition, when using an easily extractable sweetener. The water-soluble sweeteners described above, are preferably used in amounts of about 5 to about 70% by weight per volume, and most preferably from about 10 to about 50% by weight per volume of the final liquid composition. In contrast, the artificial sweeteners [e.g., sucralose, acesulfame K, and dipeptide based sweeteners] are used in amounts of about 0.005 to about 5.0% and most preferably about 0.01 to about 2.5% by weight per volume of the final liquid composition. These amounts are ordinarily necessary to achieve a desired level of sweetness independent from the flavor level achieved from flavor oils.

Suitable flavorings include both natural and artificial flavors, and mints such as peppermint, menthol, artificial vanilla, cinnamon, various fruit flavors, both individual and mixed, essential oils (i.e. thymol, eucalyptol, menthol and methyl salicylate) and the like are contemplated. The amount of flavoring employed is normally a matter of preference subject to such factors as flavor type, individual flavor, and strength desired. Thus, the amount may be varied in order to obtain the result desired in the final product. Such variations are within the capabilities of those skilled in the art without the need for undue experimentation. The flavorings are generally utilized in amounts that will vary depending upon the individual flavor, and may, for example, range in amounts of about 0.01 to about 3% by weight per volume of the final composition weight.

The colorants useful in the present invention include the pigments such as titanium dioxide that may be incorporated in amounts of up to about 1% by weight per volume, and preferably up to about 0.6% by weight per volume. Also, the colorants may include dyes suitable for food, drug and cosmetic applications, and known as D&C and F.D. & C. dyes and the like. The materials acceptable for the foregoing spectrum of use are preferably water-soluble. Illustrative examples include indigoid dye, known as F.D. & C. Blue No. 2, which is the disodium salt of 5,5'-indigotindisulfonic acid. Similarly, the dye known as F.D. & C. Green No. 1

comprises a triphenylmethane dye and is the monosodium salt of 4-[4-N-ethyl p-sulfobenzylamino)diphenylmethylen]-[1-(N-ethyl-N-p-sulfoniumbenzyl)-2,5-cyclohexadienimine]. A full recitation of all F.D. & C. and D. & C. and their corresponding chemical structures may be found in the Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, in Volume 5, at Pages 857-884, which text is accordingly incorporated herein by reference.

Suitable oils and fats that are usable would include partially hydrogenated vegetable or animal fats, such as coconut oil, palm kernel oil, beef tallow, lard, and the like. These ingredients are generally utilized in amounts with respect to the comestible product of up to about 7.0% by weight, and preferably up to about 3.5% by weight of the final product.

Wetting agents also may be employed in the inventive compositions to facilitate the dispersion of any hydrophobic ingredients. The concentration of wetting agents in the composition should be selected to achieve optimum dispersion of the ingredient within the composition with the lowest feasible concentration of wetting agent. It should be appreciated that an excess concentration of wetting agent may cause the composition, as a suspension, to flocculate. Those skilled in the art are well versed in suitable empirical methods to determine the appropriate wetting agents and concentrations to achieve optimum dispersion and avoid flocculation. Suitable wetting agents are listed in the US Pharmacopoeia 29.

In another aspect, the invention provides a product containing a coated drug-ion exchange resin complex of the invention.

In some embodiments, the coated drug-ion exchange resin complexes of the invention are in packs in a form ready for administration, e.g., a blister pack, a bottle, syringes, foil packs, pouches, or other suitable container. In other embodiments, the compositions of the invention are in concentrated form in packs, optionally with the diluent required to make a final solution for administration. In still other embodiments, the product contains a compound useful in the invention in solid form and, optionally, a separate container with a suitable suspension base or other carrier for the drug-ion exchange resin complex useful in the invention.

In still other embodiments, the above packs/kits include other components, e.g., a meter dose apparatus/device, instructions for dilution, mixing and/or administration of the product, other containers, nasogastric tubes, etc. Other such pack/kit components will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Devices have been described, and many are commercially available, which provide for metered drug administration, including controlled infusion devices (e.g., for patient-controlled analgesia), metered-dose inhalers and implantable pumps. For example, various liquid metering devices for squeezable bottles have been described [U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,997,358, 3,146,919, filed in 1960, U.S. Pat. No. 3,567,079, filed in 1968, and in GB 2201395, filed in 1986.] A device for dispensing multiple compositions is provided in U.S. Pat. No. 6,997,219.

Methods and apparatus for delivery of drugs through nasogastric tubes are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., E. Bryson, "Drug Administration via Nasogastric Tube", *Nurs Times*, 2001, Apr. 19-25 97(16):51. The present invention can be readily delivered using such devices. Suitable nasogastric tubes are available commercially and/or have been described. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,334,166; 5,322,073; 4,619,673; 4,363,323.

19

The following examples are provided to more specifically illustrate the modified release compositions of the present invention and not intended to be limiting. They are for illustrative purposes only and it is realized that changes and variations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Examples 1 to 17 are illustrative of the preparation of typical coated drug-ion exchange resins complexes of the present invention. Some samples from the compositions described in these examples were further processed into finish dosage forms and others were stored for future formulation and on-going stability testing under accelerated and room temperature conditions.

Example 18 illustrates the compositions of an orally disintegrating tablet using the compositions of the current invention.

Example 19 and 20 provide the compositions containing EUDRAGIT and AQUACOAT as coating compositions that resulted in color migration and caused flocculation/agglomeration.

Example 21 and 22 illustrate formulations of the invention that reduce the abuse potential of the drugs using the coated drug-ion exchange resins of the present invention.

Preparation of Coated Drug Resin Complex

Example 1

Preparation of Coated Morphine Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Morphine Resin Complex	
Morphine Sulfate	450 g
Purified Water	5 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 RESIN	807 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	501 g
Coated Morphine Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	952 g
Triacetin	14 g
Purified Water	533 g
Morphine Resin Complex	600 g

The morphine resin complex was prepared by first dissolving 450 g of morphine sulfate in 5 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 807 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D of 501 g was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 20%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using a CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill [QUADRO].

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 952 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D, 14 g of triacetin in 533 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process

20

was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,350 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Morphine Resin Complex using WURSTER process that resulted in 45% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 77-82° C., product temperature of 26-33° C., air flow of 17-18 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 5-8 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Morphine Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 2

Preparation of Coated Oxycodone Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Oxycodone Resin Complex	
Oxycodone HCl	450 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,427 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	500 g
Coated Oxycodone Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	825 g
Triacetin	12 g
Purified Water	462 g
Oxycodone Resin Complex	600 g

The Oxycodone Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 450 g of oxycodone HCl in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,427 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 15%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D of 500 g was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried at 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 12%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 825 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D, 12 g of triacetin in 462 g of purified water and mixed for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,200 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Oxycodone Resin Complex using WURSTER process that resulted in 40% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 70-80° C., product temperature of 25-31° C., air flow of 16-17 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5-3.0 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 3-5 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Oxycodone Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

21

Example 3

Preparation of Coated Albuterol Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Albuterol Resin Complex	
Albuterol Sulfate	286 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1837 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	640 g
Coated Albuterol Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	952 g
Triacetin	14 g
Purified Water	533 g
Albuterol Resin Complex	600 g

The Albuterol Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 286 g of albuterol sulfate in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1837 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 30%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D of 640 g was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 25%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 952 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D, 14 g of triacetin in 533 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,350 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Albuterol Resin Complex using WURSTER process that resulted in 45% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 60° C., product temperature of 31-34° C., air flow of 18-19 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 3-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Albuterol Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 4

Preparation of Coated Methylphenidate Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Methylphenidate Resin Complex	
Methylphenidate HCl	500 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,306 g
EUDRAGIT NE-30D polymer system	467 g

22

-continued

Ingredient	Quantity
Coated Methylphenidate Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	635 g
Triacetin	9.5 g
Purified Water	356 g
Methylphenidate Resin Complex	600 g

The Methylphenidate Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 500 g of methylphenidate HCl in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,306 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 20-30%. EUDRAGIT™ NE-30D of 467 g was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was then passed through a 10 mesh screen and again dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 635 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D, 9.5 g of triacetin in 356 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 900 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Methylphenidate Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 30% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 55-62° C., product temperature of 29-31° C., air flow of 20-24 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Methylphenidate Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 5

Preparation of Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr	954 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,758 g
KOLLIDON K-30 polymer	116 g
Purified Water	1,150 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	762 g
Triacetin	11 g
Purified Water	427 g
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	600 g

The Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 954 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 8 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., and then slowly adding 1,758 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing while cooling down to room temperature. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion,

23

allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 20-25%. In a separate container, KOLLIDON K-30 polymer (116 g) was dissolved in 1,150 g of purified water and slowly applied to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was then dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content was around 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 762 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 11 g of triacetin in 427 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Dextromethorphan Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at inlet temperature of 64-71° C., product temperature of 27-35° C., air flow of 15-20 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 6

Preparation of Coated Codeine Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Codeine Resin Complex	
Codeine Phosphate	500 g
Purified Water	5 kg
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,856 g
EUDRAGIT NE-30D polymer system	668 g
Purified Water	1,150 g
Coated Codeine Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer	635 g
Triacetin	9.5 g
Purified Water	356 g
Codeine Resin Complex	600 g

The Codeine Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 500 g of codeine phosphate in 5 kg of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,856 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried at VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 20-30%. EUDRAGIT™ NE-30D polymer system (668 g) was mixed with 1,150 g of purified water and then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 635 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 9.5 g of triacetin in 356 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 900 g of the coating solution to 600

24

g of Codeine Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 30% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 54-68° C., product temperature of 30-35° C., air flow of 19-23 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Codeine Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 7

Preparation of Coated Tramadol Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Tramadol Resin Complex	
Tramadol HCl	500 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,345 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer	467 g
Coated Tramadol Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer	762 g
Triacetin	11 g
Purified Water	427 g
Tramadol Resin Complex	600 g

The Tramadol Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 500 g of tramadol HCl in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,345 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer (467 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 20%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill. The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 762 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 11 g of triacetin in 427 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Tramadol Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 60-66° C., product temperature of 25-33° C., air flow of 16-19 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-5 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Tramadol Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

25

Example 8

Preparation of Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex	
Pseudoephedrine HCl	857 g
Purified Water	5 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,589 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	668 g
Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	825 g
Triacetin	12 g
Purified Water	462 g
Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex	600 g

The Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 857 g of pseudoephedrine HCl in 5 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,589 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurry was filtered and rinsed 3 times with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer (668 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 30%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 825 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 12 g of triacetin in 462 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,200 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 40% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 68-72° C., product temperature of 26-32° C., air flow of 16-19 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 9

Preparation of Coated Phenylephrine Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Phenylephrine Resin Complex	
Phenylephrine HCl	400 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,165 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	467 g

26

-continued

Ingredient	Quantity
Coated Phenylephrine Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	825 g
Triacetin	12 g
Purified Water	462 g
Phenylephrine Resin Complex	600 g

The Phenylephrine Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 400 g of phenylephrine HCl in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,165 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer system (467 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried at 50° C. in a VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 30%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 825 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer system, 12 g of triacetin in 462 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,200 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Phenylephrine Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 40% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 60-72° C., product temperature of 25-34° C., air flow of 16-19 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Phenylephrine Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 10

Preparation of Coated Hydrocodone Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Hydrocodone Resin Complex	
Hydrocodone Bitartrate	450 g
Purified Water	8 kg
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,407 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	500 g
Coated Hydrocodone Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	952 g
Triacetin	14 g
Purified Water	533 g
Hydrocodone Resin Complex	600 g

The Hydrocodone Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 450 g of hydrocodone Bitartrate in 8 kg of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,407 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to

27

settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 20-25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer (500 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 15-20%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and continued drying under 50° C. until the moisture content was between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 952 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 14 g of triacetin in 533 g of purified water and mixed for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1,050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Hydrocodone Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 55-66° C., product temperature of 26-32° C., air flow of 16-20 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-5 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Hydrocodone Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 11

Preparation of Coated Venlafaxine Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Venlafaxine Resin Complex	
Venlafaxine HCl	500 g
Purified Water	5 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin	1,000 g
EUDRAGIT NE-30D polymer system	467 g
Coated Venlafaxine Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	635 g
Triacetin	9.5 g
Purified Water	356 g
Venlafaxine Resin Complex	600 g

The Venlafaxine Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 500 g of venlafaxine HCl in 5 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1,000 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. EUDRAGIT™ NE-30D polymer of 467 g was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content around 4-6%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 635 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer system, 9.5 g of triacetin in 356 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed

28

processor by applying 900 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Venlafaxine Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 30% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 40-45° C., product temperature of 29-33° C., air flow of 40 cfm and nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-7 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Venlafaxine Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 12

Preparation of Coated Oxybutynin Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Oxybutynin Resin Complex	
Oxybutynin Hydrochloride	300 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 Resin (anhydrous)	1586 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	540 g
Coated Oxybutynin Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	761.9 g
Triacetin	11.4 g
Purified Water	426.7 g
Oxybutynin Resin Complex	600 g

The Oxybutynin Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 300 g of oxybutynin hydrochloride in 8 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 1586 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The pH was adjusted to 3.9. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours, and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer system (540 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content about 25%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ and continued drying at 50° C. until the moisture content was between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 761.9 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 11.4 g triacetin in 426.7 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Oxybutynin Resin Complex using Wurster process, resulting in a 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 58-72° C., product temperature of 26-32° C., air flow of 16-20 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and a spray rate of 4-6 g/min, so that a uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Oxybutynin Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Preparation of Coated Metformin Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Metformin Resin Complex	
Metformin HCl	225 g
Purified Water	4 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 Resin (anhydrous)	735 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	250 g
Purified Water	150 g
Coated Metformin Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	761.9 g
Triacetin	11.4 g
Purified Water	426.7 g
Metformin Resin Complex	600 g

The Metformin Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 225 g of metformin HCl in 4 L of purified water, and then slowly adding 735 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D (250 g) was first mixed with 150 g of purified water and the mixture was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content about 20%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and drying continued at 50° C. until the moisture content was between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 761.9 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 11.4 g triacetin in 426.7 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Metformin Resin Complex using WURSTER process, resulting in a 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 68-72° C., product temperature of 28-38° C., air flow of 16-24 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and a spray rate of 5-7 g/min, so that a uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Metformin Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Example 14

Preparation of Coated Ibuprofen Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Ibuprofen Resin Complex	
Ibuprofen	400 g
Purified Water	8 L
PUROLITE A430MR Resin	800 g
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	250 g

Ingredient	Quantity
Coated Ibuprofen Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	761.9 g
Triacetin	11.4 g
Purified Water	426.7 g
Ibuprofen Resin Complex	600 g

The Ibuprofen Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 400 g of Ibuprofen in 8 L of purified water (adjusted to pH>8 with 10N NaOH), and then slowly adding 800 g of PUROLITE™ A430MR resin with continuous mixing. The dispersion was mixed for 4 hours and upon completion, allowed to settle before decanting the supernatant. The slurring/decanting process was repeated twice with sufficient amounts of purified water. The wet resin complex was then dried in a VWR™ convection oven maintained at 50° C. until the moisture content was about 25%. KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D (250 g) was then slowly added to the wet resin complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass. The wet mass was again dried in a 50° C. VWR™ convection oven to the moisture content of about 20%. The semi-dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™ brand mill and drying was continued at 50° C. until the moisture content was between 4-6%. The dried granules were again milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL™.

The coating solution was prepared by dispersing 761.9 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer, 11.4 g triacetin in 426.7 g of purified water and mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in a VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Ibuprofen Resin Complex using Wurster process, resulting in a 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of about 55-70° C., product temperature of 28-33° C., air flow of 16-21 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and a spray rate of 4-7 g/min, so that a uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Ibuprofen Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Preparation of Suspension

Example 15

Preparation of Albuterol Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Placebo Suspension Base	
Purified Water	500 g
Citric Acid, anhydrous	4 g
FD&C Yellow #6	0.032 g
FD&C Red #40	0.072 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup 42	600 g
Methylparaben	3.6 g
Propylparaben	0.4 g
Glycerin	200 g
Sucrose	300 g
Starch	50.13 g
Xanthan Gum	4.35 g
Strawberry/Banana flavor	22.44 g
QS Purified Water	1,742.45 g

31

-continued

Ingredient	Quantity
Albuterol ER Suspension	
Purified Water	100 g
Polysorbate 80	0.55 g
Coated Albuterol Resin Complex (from Example 3)	5.54 g
Placebo Suspension Base	435.6 g
Purified Water	QS 500 mL

Placebo Suspension Base was prepared by first dissolving 4 g of citric acid in 500 g of purified water in the main container, followed by adding 600 g of high fructose corn syrup and 300 g of sucrose to achieve complete solution. In a separate container, 0.032 g of FD&C Yellow #6 and 0.072 g of g of FD&C Red #40 were dissolved in sufficient amount of purified water and then transferred to the main container. The starch (50.13 g) was then slowly introduced to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform dispersion. In another container, 200 g of glycerin was added and heated to 45-50° C. before additions of 3.6 g of methylparaben and 0.4 g of propylparaben. After both parabens were dissolved, the solution was then cooled to room temperature and 4.35 g of xanthan gum was slowly introduced to the solution to form a uniform dispersion. The gum dispersion was then transferred to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform suspension. The 22.44 g of strawberry/banana flavor was added and the Placebo Suspension Base was achieved by adjusting to final weight of 1,742.45 g with purified water and mixed until uniform. To prepare the final suspension, 0.55 g of polysorbate 80 was dissolved in 100 g of purified water followed by addition of 435.6 g of Placebo Suspension Base. The Coated Albuterol Resin Complex prepared as described in Example 3 (5.54 g) was then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 500 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

Example 16

Preparation Morphine Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Placebo Suspension Base	
Tartaric Acid	8 g
FD&C Red #40	0.144 g
Cherry Flavor	2.06 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup 42	1,200 g
Methylparaben	7.2 g
Propylparaben	0.8 g
Glycerin	400 g
Sucrose	600 g
AVICEL RC-591 microcrystalline cellulose	48 g
Xanthan Gum	7.68 g
Purified Water	QS 3,484.91 g
Morphine ER Suspension	
Purified Water	20 g
Sodium Metabisulfite	0.1 g

32

-continued

Ingredient	Quantity
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.11 g
Coated Morphine Resin Complex (from Example 1)	3.2 g
Placebo Suspension Base	87.12 g
Purified Water	QS 100 mL

Placebo Suspension Base was prepared by first dissolving 8 g of tartaric acid in appropriate amount of purified water in the main container, followed by adding 1,200 g of high fructose corn syrup and 600 g of sucrose to achieve a complete solution. In a separate container, 0.144 g of FD&C Red #40 was dissolved in a sufficient amount of purified water and then transferred to the main container. The AVICEL RC-591 microcrystalline cellulose (48 g) was then slowly introduced to the main container under high shear mixing condition to achieve uniform dispersion. In another container, 400 g of glycerin was added and heated to 45-50° C. before additions of 7.2 g of methylparaben and 0.8 g of propylparaben. After both parabens were dissolved, the solution was then cooled to room temperature and 7.68 g of xanthan gum was slowly introduced to the solution to form a uniform dispersion. The gum dispersion was then transferred to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform suspension. The 2.06 g of cherry flavor was added and the Placebo Suspension Base was achieved by adjusting to final weight of 3,484.91 g with purified water and mixed until uniform. To prepare the final suspension, 0.1 g of sodium metabisulfite and 0.11 g of Polysorbate 80 surfactant were dissolved in 20 g of purified water followed by addition of 87.12 g of Placebo Suspension base. The Coated Morphine Resin Complex prepared according to Example 1 of 3.2 g was then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 100 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

Example 17

Preparation Oxycodone Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Placebo Suspension Base	
Tartaric Acid	8 g
FD&C Red #40	0.144 g
Strawberry Flavor	2.06 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup 42	1,200 g
Methylparaben	7.2 g
Propylparaben	0.8 g
Glycerin	400 g
Sucrose	600 g
Avicel RC-591 microcrystalline cellulose	48 g
Xanthan Gum	7.68 g
Purified Water	QS 3,484.91 g
Oxycodone ER Suspension	
Purified Water	100 g
Sodium Metabisulfite	0.5 g
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.55 g
Coated Oxycodone Resin Complex (from Example 2)	5.66 g
Placebo Suspension Base	435.6 g
Purified Water	QS 500 mL

Placebo Suspension Base was prepared by first dissolving 8 g of tartaric acid in appropriate amount of purified water in the main container, followed by adding 1,200 g of high fructose corn syrup and 600 g of sucrose to achieve complete solution. In a separate container, 0.144 g of FD&C Red #40 was dissolved in sufficient amount of purified water and then transferred to the main container. The AVICEL RC-591 microcrystalline cellulose (48 g) was then slowly introduced to the main container under high shear mixing condition to achieve uniform dispersion. In another container, 400 g of glycerin was added and heated to 45-50° C. before additions of 7.2 g of methylparaben and 0.8 g of propylparaben. After both parabens were dissolved, the solution was then cooled to room temperature and 7.68 g of xanthan gum was slowly introduced to the solution to form a uniform dispersion. The gum dispersion was then transferred to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform suspension. The 2.06 g of strawberry flavor was added and the Placebo Suspension Base was achieved by adjusting to final weight of 3484.91 g with purified water and mixed until uniform. To prepare the final suspension, 0.5 g of sodium metabisulfite and 0.55 g of polysorbate 80 surfactant were dissolved in 100 g of purified water followed by addition of 435.6 g of Placebo Suspension Base. The Coated Oxycodone Resin Complex prepared according to Example 2 (5.66 g) was then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 500 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

Example 18

Orally Disintegrating Tablet Formulation

Preparation of Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	954 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin (anhydrous)	1,758 g
KOLLIDON K-30 brand PVP	116 g
Purified Water	1,151 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	635 g
Triacetin	9.5 g
Purified Water	356 g
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	600 g

The Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 954 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 8 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 1,758 g of AMBERLITE™ IRP-69 resin under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture was around 5%. The PVP solution was prepared by dissolving 116 g of KOLLIDON K-30 brand PVP in 1,151 g of purified water and the solution was slowly added to the Dextromethorphan Resin Complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass and dried at 50° C. until moisture is between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using Co-Mil™ brand mill.

The coating solution was prepared by first gently mixing 635 g of KOLLICOAT™ SR-30D polymer system, 9.5 g of triacetin and 356 g of purified water for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 900 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Dextromethorphan Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 30% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 62-76° C., product temperature of 28-35° C., air flow of 16-20 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Preparation of Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

An Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared as follows.

Ingredient	Quantity
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	119.28 g
Purified Water	1 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 RESIN (anhydrous)	223.01 g

Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 119.28 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 1 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 223.01 g AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, and was then decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until the moisture content is around 5%. The dried resin complex was hand sieved through 40 mesh screen.

Tablet Preparation

The Coated Dextromethorphan Resin and Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin of this example were utilized in tablet preparation as follows.

Ingredient	Quantity per tablet	Quantity
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin	23.78 mg	4.76 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin	72.70 mg	14.54 g
Calcium Silicate	49 mg	9.8 g
Zeopharm	3.5 mg	0.7 g
Silicon Dioxide	5.0 mg	1.0 g
Microcrystalline Cellulose	24 mg	4.8 g
Acesulfame K sugar substitute	2 mg	0.4 g
Aspartame	5 mg	1.0 g
Peppermint	2.5 mg	0.5 g
Crospovidone	15 mg	3.0 g
Mannitol	124 mg	24.8 g
Mg Stearate	5 mg	1.0 g
Total	331.48 mg	66.30 g

A small batch of tablets were prepared by first adding quantities of the Uncoated and Coated Dextromethorphan Resin, calcium silicate, zeopharm, silicon dioxide, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, Acesulfame-K sugar substitute, Aspartame and mannitol in the amounts as specified in the above formulation to a blender and mixing for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate (1.0 g) was added to the powder blend and mixed for an additional 3 minutes. The final blend was discharged into a RIMEK™ tablet press

35

equipped with 3/8" standard concave tooling and tablets of moderate hardness (3-6 Kp tested by VANDERKAMP™ tablet hardness tester) were compressed.

Dissolution release rate of the oral disintegrating dextromethorphan extended release tablets of the invention was conducted in 900 mL 0.4M KH₂PO₄ at paddle, 50 rpm and the results of the tablets showed comparable results to the ER suspension.

Example 19

Color Migration of Water Soluble Dyes in Finished Formulations Having Drug-Ion Exchange Resin Complexes Coated with EUDRAGIT Brand Polymer Coating—Comparative Example

Dextromethorphan suspension prepared with uncoated and EUDRAGIT coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was observed to have color migration; this color migration was more pronounced at 40° C./75% RH as compared to 25° C./60% RH.

Preparation of Uncoated and Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	119.28 g
Purified Water	1 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 RESIN (anhydrous)	223.01 g

Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 119.28 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 1 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 223.01 g AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, and was then decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until the moisture content was around 5%. The dried resin complex was hand sieved through a 40 mesh screen.

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	954.2 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 RESIN (anhydrous)	1784.0 g
KOLLIDON K-30 polyvinyl pyrrolidone	116 g
Purified Water	528.4 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Eudragit RS-30D polymer system	334.89 g
Triethyl Citrate	20.25 g
Talc	50.19 g
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.29 g
Purified Water	292.2 g
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	600 g

The Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 954.2 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 8 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 1784 g of AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until

36

moisture was around 5%. The PVP solution prepared by dissolving 116 g of KOLLIDON K-30 in 528.4 g of purified water was slowly added to the Dextromethorphan Resin Complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass and dried at 50° C. until moisture was between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using Co-Mil.

Coating solution was prepared by gently mixing 334.89 g of Eudragit RS-30D polymer system, 0.29 g of polysorbate 80 surfactant, 20.25 g of triethyl citrate and 292.2 g of purified water for 45 minutes, followed by addition of 50.19 g of talc and continued mixing for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in Glatt GPCG-1 fluid bed processor by applying 698 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Dextromethorphan Resin Complex using WURSTER Process that resulted in 28.5% weight gain. The coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was placed at 60° C. for 5-hour curing.

Preparation Dextromethorphan Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Placebo Suspension Base	
Citric Acid	6 g
FD&C Yellow #6	0.03278 g
Orange Flavor	2.01 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup 42	600 g
Methylparaben	3.6 g
Propylparaben	0.6 g
Propylene Glycol	100 g
Sucrose	300 g
Tragacanth Gum	10.51 g
Xanthan Gum	3.59 g
Purified Water	1,015 g
Dextromethorphan Suspension	
Purified Water	10 g
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.22 g
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	2.68 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	1.00 g
Placebo Suspension Base	203.15 g
Purified Water	QS 200 mL

Placebo Suspension Base was prepared by first dissolving 6 g of citric acid in an appropriate amount of purified water from the total 1,015 g in the main container, followed by adding 300 g of sucrose and 600 g of high fructose corn syrup to achieve complete solution. In a separate container, 0.03278 g of FD&C Yellow #6 was dissolved in sufficient amount of purified water and then transferred to the main container. In another container, 100 g of propylene glycol was added and heated to 45-50° C. before additions of 3.6 g of methylparaben and 0.6 g of propylparaben. After both parabens were dissolved, the solution was then cooled to room temperature and 10.51 g of tragacanth gum and 3.59 g of xanthan gum were slowly introduced to the solution to form a uniform dispersion. The gum dispersion was then transferred to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform suspension. The 2.01 g of orange flavor was added and the Placebo Suspension Base was achieved by addition of the remaining purified water and mixed until uniform. To prepare the final suspension, 0.22 g of Polysorbate 80 surfactant were dissolved in 10 g of purified water followed by addition of 203.15 g of Placebo Suspension Base. The Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin complex of 2.68 g and Coated Dextromethorphan

37

Resin Complex of 1 g were then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 200 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

When a drug-ion-exchange resin complexes prepared according to the invention and coated methacrylic acid copolymers such as a EUDRAGIT brand polymer coat, was mixed with a dye in the liquid suspension, the dye tended to migrate onto the surface of the polymer and resulted in non-uniform color distribution in the liquid. The use of a EUDRAGIT brand polymer in the finished liquid suspension containing water soluble dyes creates issues of non-uniform color distribution due to the color migration. Furthermore, the nature of the EUDRAGIT brand polymer, the polymer also caused flocculation of the resin resulting in flaky agglomerates in the liquid suspension.

Example 20

Ethylcellulose-Coated Drug—Ion Exchange Resin in a Liquid Suspension Formulation—Comparative Example

Dextromethorphan suspension prepared with uncoated and AQUACOAT™ coated dextromethorphan resin complex was observed to have loose and chunky flakes in the suspension. This was more pronounced at 40° C./75% RH than at 25° C./60% RH.

Preparation of Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
AQUACOAT ECD-30 polymer system	460.08 g
Dibutyl Sebacate	33.56 g
Purified Water	115.97 g
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex (from Example 18)	600 g

Coating solution was prepared by first gently mixing 460.08 g of AQUACOAT ECD-30 and 33.56 g of dibutyl sebacate for 45 minutes, followed by addition of 115.97 g of purified water and continued mixing for 30 minutes. The coating process was performed in Glatt GPCG-1 fluid bed processor by applying 615 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Dextromethorphan Resin Complex using WURSTER process that resulted in 28.9% weight gain. The coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was placed at 60° C. for 5-hour curing.

Preparation of Dextromethorphan Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan ER Suspension	
Purified Water	10 g
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.22 g
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex (from Example 18)	1.50 g

38

-continued

Ingredient	Quantity
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	2.68 g
Placebo Suspension Base (from Example 18)	203.14 g
Purified Water	QS 200 mL

To prepare the final suspension, 0.22 g of Polysorbate 80 were dissolved in 10 g of purified water followed by addition of 203.14 g of Placebo Suspension Base. The Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin complex of 1.50 g and Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex of 2.68 g were then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 200 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

When the ethylcellulose-coated particles were made into a liquid suspension, the coated particles showed as flaky, swollen and chunky, an indication of loose adhesion of the ethylcellulose coating to the particle surface. These ethylcellulose-coated particles exhibited in little or no significant reductions in the release rate of the drug.

Abuse Resistant Characteristics of Products of Invention

Example 21

Preparation of Uncoated and Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex

Ingredient	Quantity
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	95.42 g
Purified Water	0.8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin (anhydrous)	175.82 g

The Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 95.42 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 0.8 L of purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 175.82 g AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin (anhydrous) under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture is around 5%. The dried resin complex was hand sieved through a 40 mesh screen.

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
Dextromethorphan HBr USP	954 g
Purified Water	8 L
AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin (anhydrous)	1,758 g
KOLLIDON K-30 polyvinylpyrrolidone	116 g
Purified Water	1,151 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	
KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system	761 g
Triacetin	11.4 g
Purified Water	427 g
Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	1,200 g

The Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was prepared by first dissolving 954 g of dextromethorphan HBr in 8 L of

purified water heated to 75-80° C., followed by the addition of 1,758 g of AMBERLITE IRP-69 resin under gentle mixing for 4 hours. At the completion, the suspension was allowed to settle, decanted and rinsed with purified water twice and dried in an oven maintained at 50° C. until moisture is around 5%. The polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) solution was prepared by dissolving 116 g of KOLLIDON K-30 PVP in 1,151 g of purified water and the solution was slowly added to the Dextromethorphan Resin Complex in a Hobart type mixer (Kitchen Aid) to form a uniform mass and dried at 50° C. until moisture is between 3-7%. The dried granules were then milled through a 40 mesh screen using CO-MIL brand mill.

Coating solution was prepared by first gently mixing 761 g of KOLLICOAT SR-30D polymer system, 11.4 g of triacetin and 427 g of purified water for 1 hour. The coating process was performed in VECTOR™ FLM-1 fluid bed processor by applying 1050 g of the coating solution to 600 g of Dextromethorphan Resin Complex using Wurster process that resulted in 35% weight gain. The coating conditions were controlled at an inlet temperature of 59-75° C., product temperature of 27-35° C., air flow of 15-20 cfm, nozzle pressure of 2.5 kg/cm², accelerator air pressure of 1.0 kg/cm² and spray rate of 4-6 g/min so that uniform coating was achieved. The Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was then placed at 60° C. for 5 hours for curing.

Preparation Dextromethorphan ER Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Dextromethorphan ER Suspension	
Purified Water	20 g
Polysorbate 80	0.11 g
Uncoated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	0.476 g
Coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex	1.596 g
Sodium Metabisulfite	0.1 g
Placebo Suspension Base (from Example 18)	87.12 g
Purified Water	QS 100 mL

To prepare the Dextromethorphan ER Suspension, the resin blend was prepared by mixing 0.476 g of uncoated dextromethorphan resin and 1.596 g of coated dextromethorphan resin. The blend was subsequently passed through CO-MIL™ brand mill equipped with 40 mesh screen. Dextromethorphan Suspension was prepared by dissolving 0.11 g of Polysorbate 80 surfactant and 0.1 g of sodium metabisulfite in 20 g of purified water followed by addition of 87.12 g of placebo suspension base. The resin blend of uncoated and coated Dextromethorphan Resin Complex was then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 100 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

Another suspension was prepared with the same ingredients and procedures with the exception that the resin blend was not milled through CO-MIL™ brand mill.

Dissolution of both suspensions in 500 mL 0.1N HCl for 1 hour followed by 900 mL of pH 6.8 buffer until 24 hours under paddle, 50 rpm were compared and results indicated no statistically significant differences. The strong external milling forces applied to the uncoated and coated resin complex did not change the dissolution behavior of its

suspension when compared to the suspension prepared with un-milled resin blend, indicating that the flexible film is not disrupted.

The drug resin complex coated with polymer film showed enhanced resistance to abuse potential. The coated particles subjected to grinding mechanical forces as described above did not change its dissolution behaviors indicating that the combined complexation and highly flexible film make it extremely difficult to remove the drug from the coated particles with ordinary mechanical means.

Example 22

Preparation of Pseudoephedrine Suspension

Ingredient	Quantity
Placebo Suspension Base	
Citric Acid	8 g
FD&C Yellow #6	0.064 g
FD&C Red #40	0.144 g
Strawberry/Banana Flavor	44.88 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup 42	1,200 g
Methylparaben	7.2 g
Propylparaben	0.8 g
Glycerin	400 g
Sucrose	600 g
Starch	100.26 g
Xanthan Gum	8.7 g
Purified Water	QS 3484.91 g
Pseudoephedrine ER Suspension	
Purified Water	20 g
Polysorbate 80 surfactant	0.11 g
Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex (from Example 8)	3.11 g
Placebo Suspension Base	87.12 g
Purified Water	QS 100 mL

Placebo Suspension Base was prepared by first dissolving 8 g of citric acid in an appropriate amount of purified water, followed by adding 600 g of sucrose and 1200 g of high fructose corn syrup to achieve complete solution. In a separate container, 0.064 g of FD&C Yellow #6 and 0.144 g of FD&C Red #40 were dissolved in a sufficient amount of purified water and then transferred to the main container. The starch (100.26 g) was then slowly introduced to the main container under high shear mixing condition to achieve uniform dispersion. In another container, 400 g of glycerin was added and heated to 45-50° C. before additions of 7.2 g of methylparaben and 0.8 g of propylparaben. After both parabens were dissolved, the solution was then cooled to room temperature and 8.7 g of xanthan gum were slowly introduced to the solution to form a uniform dispersion. The gum dispersion was then transferred to the main container under high speed/shear mixing condition to achieve uniform suspension. The 44.88 g of strawberry/banana flavor was added and the Placebo Suspension Base was achieved by addition of the remaining purified water and mixed until uniform.

To prepare the Pseudoephedrine ER Suspension, the Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex of 3.11 g was passed through CO-MIL™ equipped with a 40 mesh screen. Pseudoephedrine Suspension was prepared by dissolving 0.11 g of Polysorbate 80 surfactant in 20 g of purified water followed by addition of 87.12 g of Placebo Suspension base. The Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex was then slowly introduced to the above dispersion under gentle

mixing condition. The final suspension was obtained by adjusting the volume to 100 mL with appropriate amount of purified water and mixed until uniform.

Another suspension was prepared with the same ingredients and procedures with the exception that the Coated Pseudoephedrine Resin Complex was not milled through CO-MIL™.

Dissolution of both suspensions in 500 mL 0.1N HCl for 1 hour followed by 900 mL of pH 6.8 buffer until 24 hours under paddle, 50 rpm were compared and results indicated no significant differences. The strong external milling forces applied to the milled coated resin complex did not change the dissolution behavior of its suspension when compared to the suspension prepared with un-milled coated resin.

All patents, patent publications, and other publications listed in this specification, as well as priority documents U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/241,287, filed Jan. 7, 2019, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/383,474, filed Dec. 19, 2016, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/508,613, filed Oct. 7, 2014, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/155,410, filed Jan. 15, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,522,191; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/065,842, filed Oct. 29, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,747,902, issued Jun. 10, 2014; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/044,105, filed Oct. 2, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,790,700, issued Jul. 29, 2014; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/746,654, filed Jan. 22, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,597,684, issued Dec. 3, 2013; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/666,424, filed Nov. 1, 2012, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,491,935, issued Jul. 23, 2013; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/722,857, filed Mar. 12, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,337,890, issued Dec. 25, 2012; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/724,966, filed Mar. 15, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,062,667, issued Nov. 22, 2011; and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/783,181, filed Mar. 16, 2006, now expired, are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. While the invention has been described with reference to a particularly preferred embodiment, it will be appreciated that modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A modified release solid composition comprising:
 - a particulate modified release barrier coated drug-anion exchange resin complex, wherein the complex is in a matrix with a water insoluble polymer or copolymer or hydrophilic polymer, comprising:
 - a pharmaceutically acceptable drug bound to a pharmaceutically acceptable, water insoluble, anion exchange resin to form the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix,
 - and a modified release diffusion barrier coating over the drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix,
 wherein the drug comprises about 40% by weight to about 75% by weight of the drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix.
 2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the anion exchange resin is a copolymer comprising styrene and divinylbenzene comprising quaternary ammonium functional groups.
 3. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the anion exchange resin is a cholestyramine resin.
 4. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the modified release barrier coating comprises a water-permeable, water insoluble polymer and a plasticizer.

5. The composition according to claim 4, wherein the water-permeable, water-insoluble polymer in the barrier coating comprises polyvinyl acetate.

6. The composition according to claim 4, wherein the cured modified release barrier coating has an elongation factor of 125% to 400%.

7. The composition according to claim 4, wherein the plasticizer comprises about 2% w/w to about 20% w/w of the modified release barrier coating.

8. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the matrix comprises the drug-anion exchange resin complex and the hydrophilic polymer.

9. The composition according to claim 8, wherein the hydrophilic polymer in the matrix comprises a polyvinylpyrrolidone.

10. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the matrix comprises the drug-anion exchange resin complex and the water insoluble polymer or copolymer.

11. The composition according to claim 10, wherein the water insoluble polymer in the matrix comprises polyvinyl acetate, wherein the matrix comprises the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex, polyvinylpyrrolidone and a surfactant.

12. The composition according to claim 10, wherein the plasticizer comprises about 5% to about 10% w/w of the modified release barrier coating.

13. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the modified release barrier coating comprises about 35% to about 50% by weight of the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix.

14. The solid composition according to claim 1, wherein the drug-anion exchange resin complex is formed by performing multiple drug loading stages in an aqueous liquid admixture which comprises the drug, anion exchange resin complex and water.

15. The solid composition according to claim 14, wherein the multiple drug loading stages comprise separating the resin complex from the liquid in the admixture between stages.

16. The solid composition according to claim 1, wherein the drug-anion exchange resin complex is formed by performing multiple equilibrium steps.

17. The solid composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition is a powder.

18. A modified release aqueous liquid suspension for oral administration comprising the solid composition according to claim 1 and one or more excipients.

19. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition is an aqueous suspension and the barrier coating is cured.

20. A method for oral administration of a modified release drug to a subject in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said subject a composition according to claim 1.

21. A method for oral administration of a modified release drug to a subject in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said subject a composition according to claim 18.

22. A modified release solid composition containing modified release barrier coated drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix particulates comprising:

- a pharmaceutically acceptable drug bound to a pharmaceutically acceptable, water insoluble, anion exchange resin to form the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex, wherein the drug comprises about 15% by weight to about 35% by weight of the drug-anion exchange resin complex;

at least one hydrophilic polymer admixed with the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex to form the particulate drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix; and a high tensile strength water-permeable, water-insoluble, polymeric barrier diffusion barrier coating over the drug-anion exchange resin complex-matrix which coating provides an eight hour release profile to the drug, wherein the diffusion barrier coating comprises polyvinyl acetate and a plasticizer.

* * * * *

10